

Arafat arrives in N. Yemen

BAHRAIN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in North Yemen Sunday from Saudi Arabia after talks Saturday night with King Fahd in Jeddah, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. It said Mr. Arafat would have talks in Sanaa with President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the latest developments on the Palestinian question and the situation in the Arab World. Mr. Arafat's talks with King Fahd focused on the outcome of meetings last week in South Yemen of the Palestinian leadership. The PLO chairman and some commando chiefs adopted a compromise stand on Middle East peace initiatives at the three-day meeting.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Kuwait cancels Feb. 25 celebrations

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has cancelled all official celebrations for the Gulf state's National Day on Feb. 25 because of the situation facing the Arab World, the Kuwait News Agency reported Sunday. It quoted a government statement as saying the cabinet had cancelled all official receptions to mark national day in the country and at its embassies abroad. Festive displays including electrical light decorations on government buildings were banned, it added.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Customs duty goes up for alcoholic drinks, vehicles

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Cabinet decided Sunday to raise customs duties on alcoholic drinks, and vehicles. The revised duties will come into effect from Monday, Jan. 31. Mr. Adel Q'dah, under-secretary of the Ministry of Finance, said that the decision was made to match the increased international prices of these commodities. Mr. Q'dah added that there will be a 50 to 60 per cent rise in customs duties for alcoholic drinks, and a 10 to 20 per cent rise for vehicles.

Belgium calls for international force on Lebanon-Israel border

CAIRO (R) — Belgian Socialist leader Ernest Gleen called Sunday for an international force on the Lebanon-Israel border, and said his country would consider contributing troops to such a force. Mr. Gleen, who is head of the Socialist group in the European Parliament, said Israel's demand for early warning stations in South Lebanon would compromise the sovereignty of its northern neighbour. Mr. Gleen was speaking to reporters following talks with Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister Al Shafai Abdul Hamid during a stopover in Cairo. He had arrived from Israel and said he was flying to Beirut later Sunday for talks with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel. Mr. Gleen said Israel's settlement drive in occupied Arab territories will harm the Jewish state in the long run, and called on the United States and the European Community for joint moves to halt this policy.

Kreisky contacts Kuwait over PLO-Israeli POW exchange

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has contacted Kuwait over an exchange of prisoners between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), a spokesman for the chancellor said. Austrian Ambassador Georg Lennkh and Counsellor Herbert Amry conveyed a personal message from Dr. Kreisky to the Kuwaiti ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Saturday, the spokesman added, but declined to give further details. Last month, Dr. Kreisky, who supports the founding of an independent Palestine state, said he had taken action in connection with a possible exchange of prisoners following requests from relatives of captured Israeli soldiers.

Explosion rocks Pietermaritzburg

PRETORIA (R) — An explosion rocked the old Natal province supreme court building in Pietermaritzburg early Sunday and security police here said they suspected sabotage. A police spokesman said no arrests had yet been made. Nobody was killed or injured and the extent of damage had not yet been determined, he added. The explosion was the third in a week in South Africa. Last Wednesday one black man was killed and seven people were injured when a bomb exploded in government buildings in a black township outside Port Elizabeth. A day later a railway bridge in the Orange Free state capital of Bloemfontein was damaged by an explosion.

6 Iranian commanders killed by Iraqi fire

LONDON (R) — Six Iranian revolutionary guard commanders were killed by Iraqi fire Saturday while visiting the Gulf war front, Tehran Radio reported Sunday. The radio, monitored by Reuters, said two top commanders, Hassan Bagheri and Majid Bagheri, were among those killed on the southern front in the war with Iraq. Another revolutionary guard commander was wounded, the radio said.

Israeli soldier killed, 3 injured in Beirut

Beirut faces new wave of violence

BEIRUT (R) — An Israeli soldier was killed in an ambush on the edge of Beirut Sunday and Christian districts of the capital came under a barrage of rocket and artillery fire as Lebanon seemed in danger of a new spiral of violence.

The attacks came two days after a car bomb devastated a building in eastern Lebanon used by Palestinian commandos, Syrian troops, and Lebanese leftist militiamen. Israeli military sources said the soldier was killed and three others were injured when gunmen fired rocket-propelled grenades at a patrol. The ambush was close to the dividing line between Christian east Beirut, where the Israelis move freely, and the Muslim western sector of the city, where Palestinian commandos and Lebanese leftist militiamen had their strongholds until last year's Israeli invasion. Israeli spokesmen said the attackers fled into west Beirut, which is controlled by a U.S.-French-Italian peacekeeping force. The Israelis have repeatedly charged that anti-Israeli commandos operate from behind the force's lines. Rocket and artillery batteries in mountain areas above Beirut controlled by Syrian troops and Lebanese Muslim militias struck at wide areas of the eastern sector of the city for more than two hours before dawn. The main Christian militia, the "Lebanese Forces," said there had been no casualties. Militia officers said this was because the attack had come at the dead of night when normally crowded streets were deserted. A leftist radio station said the shelling of east Beirut started after Christian militia artillery pounded a Druze village in the mountains. Christian militia officers accused the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia and Syrian troops of firing first. The officers said about 150 shells and rockets had been fired from 130 mm field artillery and Soviet-made BM-14 and BM-21 rocket launchers, known as Katyushas. One Katyusha smashed into a

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Jumblatt accuses Lebanese Forces for massacre in Palestinian camps

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese leftist leader Walid Jumblatt said in an interview published Sunday the leaders of the main right-wing Christian militia, the "Lebanese Forces," were a "Bunch of criminals" who should be put on trial. In an interview with the English-language weekly Monday Morning, Mr. Jumblatt said the Lebanese Forces were responsible for the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut last September, as well as other sectarian killings. The Lebanese Forces, which are dominated by the right-wing Falange Party, have repeatedly denied any involvement in the September massacres. Mr. Jumblatt was commenting on Christian allegations that his mainly Druze supporters had murdered Christian families during months of simmering Christian-Druze violence in the mountains south and east of Beirut. "The Lebanese Forces should be tried for the massacres they have committed and the damage they have done... I am not going to answer to a bunch of criminals called the Lebanese Forces," he was quoted as saying. Mr. Jumblatt is believed to be the first Lebanese politician to urge the trial of those responsible for the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps—a taboo subject in Lebanese politics. He said he was ready to meet Lebanese right-wing politicians to discuss "a drastic solution" to the mountain violence. But he said no meetings were planned, and he rejected any contact with leaders of the Lebanese Forces. Mr. Jumblatt's followers in the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) have been battling the Christian rightists sporadically since last June's Israeli invasion upset the power balance in the mountain region. He said he was ready for peace, but insisted on the right of the Druze community to defend itself against what he described as

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'Arabs are losing patience'

BEIRUT (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Klibi gave warning Sunday that the Arabs were losing patience with the United States over the slow pace of its Middle East peace efforts. He told the English-language weekly Monday Morning that the U.S. was losing credibility because of lack of progress towards securing the departure of Israeli troops from Lebanon and an overall peace settlement in the area. "This could lead to a loss of hope in peaceful settlements, and it is known that despair can recommend many things which do not always serve the interests of peace or stability in the region," he said in written answers to questions. "We are on the verge of breaking out of the stage of waiting and hoping," he said, citing what he called Washington's weakness in dealing with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The official said the 21-member Arab League, of which Lebanon is a member, could not accept a Lebanese agreement to a peace treaty, security accord, non-belligerency pact or normal relations with Israel as the price for a troop pullout.

Israel confiscates 2,000 hectares in West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli authorities confiscated 2,000 hectares of Arab-owned land in the occupied Arab territories in the past few days, according to the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz. The paper said that the lands, made up of 300 to 400 hectare-units, were located in various parts of the territories. The newly annexed property is intended to help the Israeli government to establish new Jewish settlements, the paper said.

Shultz begins tour of 3 Asian countries

TOKYO (R) — American Secretary of State George Shultz, beginning a tour of three Asian countries, said Sunday he would like to see relations between the United States and China put on a sound basis. Mr. Shultz, who will be visiting South Korea as well as Japan and China, told reporters aboard the plane bringing him to Tokyo that in relations with Peking he hoped it would be possible to regard the Taiwan issue as being "in the background." "We want to see if we can put the U.S.-China relationship on a sound, stable and developing basis," the secretary of state said. Starting his visit to Japan, Mr. Shultz said at Tokyo Airport that Japan and the U.S. had a responsibility for peace, stability and economic development throughout the world. In his talks with Japanese leaders, he plans to build on discussions held in Washington earlier this month during the visit of Japan's Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. Mr. Shultz begins his official appointments Monday with a 20-minute meeting with Emperor Hirohito followed by talks with Mr. Nakasone. As part of the dealings between the U.S. and China, both countries signed a communique last August in which Washington said it would gradually reduce arms sales to Taiwan in exchange for a Chinese pledge that its fundamental policy was to seek a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan dispute. Mr. Shultz said Sunday that a dispute with China over its textile exports to the United States, unlike the Taiwan issue, did not represent a matter of principle although it was a difficult issue. Officials said he would not negotiate the dispute. **Israeli, Lebanese differences** Mr. Shultz said wide differences

Fahd inaugurates giant oil pipeline

JEDDAH (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Sunday inaugurated a giant oil pipeline across the kingdom to a new industrial city created in the desert on the Red Sea coast. The king, accompanied by members of the royal family, formally opened the \$1.6 billion "petroleum" line that will fuel huge refining and petrochemical plants being built at Yanbu and supply a crude oil marine export terminal. The 1,200-kilometer pipeline, which began pumping crude on trial in July 1981, will allow some of the Saudi oil exports to bypass the vulnerable Straits of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf. The 1.85 million barrels of crude a day it can carry will also bring the benefits of the oil industry from the oil-producing eastern provinces to the west of the country for the first time, oil analysts in the Gulf said. The pipeline, conceived in the mid-1970s as Saudi output climbed towards its all-time peak of over 10 million barrels daily, may have its capacity boosted to almost four million barrels a day, close to what industry experts estimate is the kingdom's total output in the present glutted market. The analysts said that apart from strategic considerations in avoiding the Straits of Hormuz, the petroleum would cut over 3,200 kilometres from tanker routes to Western oil markets. The project marks another step in the kingdom's policy of diversifying away from only crude oil exports, which has seen the development of Yanbu and its twin city of Jubail, on the Gulf coast. Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter and by far the richest of the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) states, has been anxious to swiftly develop into an industrialised economy. But a recent slump in oil revenue under the impact of the world glut has slowed development plans, putting further projects on the scale of petroline in doubt, the analysts said.



Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh confers with the Socialist International delegation Sunday (Petra photo)

Arar receives Socialist International delegation

Socialist team praises Jordan's attitude towards Mideast peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting delegation from the Socialist International (SI) Sunday voiced its appreciation for Jordan's positive attitude towards current initiatives aimed at establishing a just Middle East Peace. The delegation's view was expressed by its leader former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares at a meeting with National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar. The delegation, which arrived here Saturday evening from Damascus, is on a fact-finding visit to Jordan in the course of a tour of the region to have a close-hand study of its problems, Mr. Soares said. For his part Mr. Arar briefed the delegation on Jordan's attitude towards the Palestine problem in particular and the region's issues in general. "There can be no peace without a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied since 1967 and without granting the Palestinian people the right to establish their independent state in their homeland," Mr. Arar said. Later at a meeting with Foreign

Minister Marwao Al Qasem, the delegation was briefed on Jordan's Middle East stand and aspirations for the establishment of peace. Mr. Qasem, who reviewed with the delegation members the region's political developments, pointed out the dangers inherent in Israel's settlement policies in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The minister also referred to the role the Socialist International can play in establishing peace and called on it to support Arab efforts to achieve this goal.

U.S. knew of Beirut massacres 1 day before it ended, says Sunday Times

LONDON (R) — American intelligence officials knew that killer squads were at work in two Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut last September at least 24 hours before the massacres ended, the Sunday Times said Sunday. The newspaper quoted American officials as saying they had heard about the killings only hours after the Israelis had allowed Christian Phalangists into the camps of Sabra and Shatila. The newspaper said the killings were taking place. This information, it added, reached members of the U.S. Foreign Relations Com-

mittee in Washington at 9.30 a.m. Washington time the next day, just before they met Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. According to evidence before the Israeli judicial inquiry into the massacres, which is now preparing its report, Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon received his first report of the killings at nine p.m. Israeli time (three p.m. Washington time) on Sept. 17. The newspaper, in a report compiled in Israel and U.S., said: "Despite Washington's earlier knowledge, neither the intelligence officials nor the senators passed the information to the Israeli government." It added: "One explanation for the intelligence officials' failure to pass it on is that the sources were so sensitive they could not be revealed." The newspaper quoted a Senate Foreign Relations Committee aide as saying that the senators did not raise the matter with Mr. Eagleburger. "I don't know why that was. It has been haunting me ever since," the unnamed aide was quoted as saying. **Continued on page 2**

Abu Odeh says no peace without PL

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said Sunday that "a just and comprehensive Middle East peace cannot be achieved without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) that represents the Palestinian people who are the most important party in the peace process." Mr. Abu Odeh told a delegation from the Socialist International: "Israel's invasion of Lebanon was aimed at destroying the PLO's military power and Israel is now waging a political battle by stalling negotiations in Lebanon and hoping to benefit from the time factor to thwart international peace efforts." He said: "In fact Israel is trying to win the political battle of annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the current negotiations over Lebanon." "On the eve of the 1967 war, Israel portrayed itself to the world as a state endeavouring to establish peace claiming that it was the Arabs that were opposed to it, and at present Israel is exposed to the world as the party which is obstructing genuine peace which the Arabs are trying to advocate, the minister added. He said that Jordan which has been working relentlessly for the establishment of peace in the region and attaches special importance on the Socialist International for helping to attain this goal.

Non-aligned summit drafts distribution today

NEW DELHI (R) — Drafts of political and economic declarations of the forthcoming non-aligned summit here will be handed over by India to member-states at the United Nations Monday, Indian officials said Sunday. The drafts, which set out the issues before the March 7-11 conference, have been prepared by India after consultations with leading members of the 97-nation movement. Senior Indian External Affairs Ministry officials have been touring non-aligned states to try to win a consensus on key issues. Officials said the main thrust of the conference would be cooperation rather than confrontation but among divisive issues facing the movement are the Iran-Iraq war, recognition of the Vietnamese-backed government in Kampuchea and Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

Bush leaves for Europe

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush left Sunday on a 12-day trip to Western Europe to promote President Reagan's proposals for arms reductions. The vice-president's air force jet left Andrews Air Force Base, in Maryland outside Washington, at 8:50 a.m. (1350 GMT) for Bonn. Mr. Bush will also visit Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, France and Britain. In addition to talks with leaders of the United States' European allies, Mr. Bush will meet Soviet arms negotiators in Geneva and has a scheduled audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican. He also plans to visit the Berlin Wall. At a press briefing last week, Mr. Bush said he would not take part in the Geneva arms negotiations. He said the purpose of the trip would be consultation and discussion. He said the Reagan administration wanted an equitable, balanced and stable reduction of medium-range nuclear arms. Mr. Reagan, in his zero option proposal, has offered to cancel plans to deploy 572 new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe beginning this year if the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle its missiles targeted on Europe. Mr. Bush's trip comes at a time of increased public opposition in Europe to the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons, especially in West Germany, where a general election is scheduled for March 6. There have been reports of disarray within the Reagan administration over arms control policy since President Reagan dismissed arms control and disarmament agency director Eugene Rostow earlier this month. Mr. Rostow's nominated replacement, Kenneth Adelman, came under strong criticism during Senate hearings last week for his inexperience in the field of arms control. The 36-year-old Mr. Adelman was an aide to U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. Mr. Bush's trip could also have an important impact on his future as a potential Republican presidential candidate.

HOME NEWS

Jordan to call for urgent Arab League meeting to discuss UNRWA aid cut

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan intends to call for an emergency meeting of Arab League member states to discuss an attempt by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) to suspend all food rations to refugees, according to Under-Secretary Shawkat Mahmoud.

Mr. Mahmoud was speaking upon return to Amman from Vienna, where he attended the meetings of the UNRWA Advisory Commission.

The main subjects discussed at the Vienna meeting Mr. Mahmoud said, were the living conditions of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, and the UNRWA commissioner general's decision

to suspend all food distribution programmes to Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Also under discussion was the UNRWA's financial situation in 1983, Mr. Mahmoud said.

The Advisory Commission, which aids the UNRWA commissioner general in his day to day work, consists of representatives

from the governments of Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

According to Mr. Mahmoud, UNRWA's Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck recommended at the Vienna meeting that UNRWA suspend all food distribution programmes, in order to save funds to allow educational and health services to continue.

Arab delegations at the meeting turned down the idea, Mr. Mahmoud said.

He added that Mr. Rydbeck's suggestion clearly contradicts U.N. General Assembly Resolution 37/207 on relief services to the refugees and that the resolution, adopted on Nov. 29, 1982, called for a resumption of food distribution services to the refugees as soon as possible.



Housing Corporation Director-General Hamdullah Al Nabulsi (sitting, fourth from left) and representatives from two Jordanian firms Sunday

signed agreement to build a housing project in Ajloun and public services building in various districts (Petra photo)

Jordanian companies to build Ajloun housing project, public buildings

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation Sunday signed agreements with two local companies to build a housing project in Ajloun and public services buildings in various districts where the corporation already has housing units.

Under the terms of the first agreement Marar and Company will build the Ajloun housing project of nine buildings each comprising three floors, and six flats of 108 square metres, Housing Corporation Director-General Hamdullah Al Nabulsi said.

The total area to be built, including basements, is 6,200 square metres and the JD 537,000 project is expected to be completed in 18 months, Mr. Nabulsi said.

Some of these units, he said, will be offered to civil servants in Ajloun and neighbouring areas to be used as long as they are employed by the government in their regions. The project, he added, is aimed at encouraging people to stay in these areas thus reducing the area residents' emigration to cities.

The second contract, awarded

to the firm, Ideal, entails the construction of a shopping centre and a post office building at Prince Talal Ibn Mohammad Housing Estate at Ruseifa, a post office building at Al Hashemiyeh Housing Estate, north of Zarqa, and sanitary buildings and outer walls for schools at the Teachers' Housing Estate in Zarqa.

The total cost of building an area of 650 square metres under the second agreement is JD 57,000. The project, Mr. Nabulsi said, is expected to be carried out in six months time by the firm Ideal.

Ministry plans to establish vocational centre at Sahab

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) decided at a meeting Sunday to rent a unit of the Jordanian Industrial Estate at Sahab to serve as a vocational training centre.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the VTC's board chaired by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anazi. A board statement said

that the new vocational training centre, to be established at a cost of JD 600,000, will accommodate 800 trainees.

At the meeting, the board discussed the VTC's programmes for the current year especially those that involve cooperation with the Ministry of Education's schools and handicraft centres.

NCC to debate amendment to Bar Association law

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will discuss at Monday's regular session a draft amendment to the Jordanian Bar Association law. The proposed amendment grants law professors at the University of Jordan the right to practise law at courts while continuing to teach at

the university.

The NCC will also continue discussion of the draft traffic law, having so far endorsed 23 articles of that draft. A number of government replies to NCC members' questions will be announced during the session.

Diphtheria reportedly receding

AMMAN (Petra) — Diphtheria cases in Jordan have now begun to recede with the total number of infected people standing at 22, according to Dr. Sulaiman Qub'ain, director of the Health Ministry's essential health services department.

Dr. Qub'ain said that five of the infected people are on their way to full recovery and the rest, whom he described as in satisfactory condition, are being kept under close observation receiving medical treatment.

Jordanian hospitals did not receive a single diphtheria case in the past week and therefore there is no fear of the disease spreading, but isolated cases might occur, Dr. Qub'ain said.

54 artesian wells drilled last year

AMMAN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) last year drilled 54 artesian wells to depths ranging between 51 and 952 metres, according to NRA Undersecretary Water Department Director Abdul Aziz Wisbah.

He said that the NRA also completed a survey of underground water sources in the northern regions of the country prior to working out a comprehensive plan for water priorities in the region.

ILO team, Jordan to discuss Israeli treatment of Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is due here Tuesday for talks with Jordanian officials. The talks will centre on Israel's measures against Arab labourers and trade unions in the occupied Arab territories.

Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar said that he will brief the delegation on Israel's measures in the occupied Arab territories, and will present its members with a report on conditions of Arab labourers under Israeli occupation.

U.S. cardiologists to arrive Tuesday for medical seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team of four experts in the subject of hypertension and cardiology at Cleveland Clinic in Ohio, the United States, are expected to arrive in Amman Tuesday. Their visit is in response to an invitation from a leading international research company in the field of cardiology, Squibb Middle East, in coordination with Al Hussein Medical Centre.

The team, headed by Dr. and Mrs. Robert Tarazi and Dr. Fintat Fouad, all three of Arab origin, will hold a medical symposium

Wednesday on the subject of "renin and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and their unique role in the treatment of hypertension and congested heart failure."

The one-day symposium, scheduled to open at the Amman Hotel, will be moderated by Dr. Fouad Kilani, and will be attended by a group of doctors in the private, governmental and military sectors. Mr. Khalid Awdat, production manager of Squibb told the Jordan Times.

Book exhibition planned to mark Women's Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arrangements for a book exhibition to be mounted on International Women's Day, which falls on March 8, were discussed here Sunday by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLNA) Director-General Ahmad Sharaka and Arab Women Graduate Club President Ma'awiah Al Bakri.

The exhibition will be displaying books written by women on various subjects published in Arabic and English. It will also have a special wing for showing documentary films on women and their contributions to improving the society, and a section for marketing modern books written by women. During the exhibition, a seminar on women's activities will be held and several lecturers have been invited to give lectures.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Soviet trade union team expected

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing trade unions from the energy and electrical sectors in the Soviet Union will arrive on Feb. 21 for an official visit to Jordan. The delegation's visit is in exchange to a visit made to the Soviet Union last September by a delegation representing the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions.

University opens administration course

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Continuous Education and Social Service at the Yarmouk University Saturday opened a seven-day higher administration course in Aqaba. The course, attended by administrative officials from the Aqaba Port Corporation, aims to improve the efficiency and performance of the participants, as well as instructing them on the latest conceptual developments in administration, a university spokesman said.

Ministry to train agriculture engineers

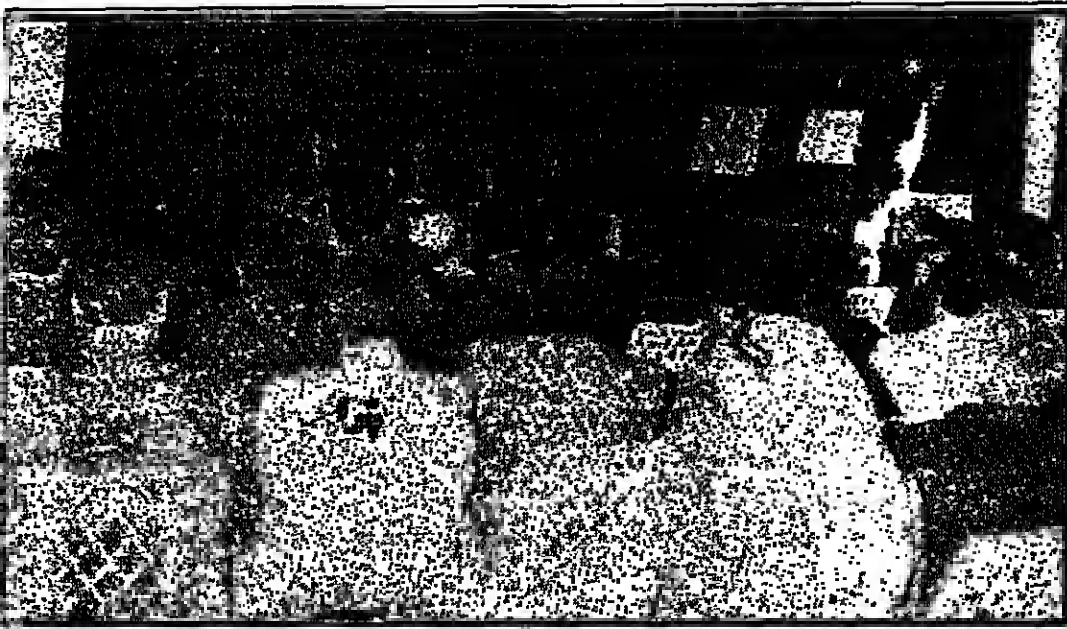
AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin Sunday announced the formation of a committee that will draw up training programmes for new agricultural engineers. The engineers will be lectured on the ministry's activities and objectives, and on methods designed to improve their skills and performance, a ministry statement said. The projected programmes, each lasting between one week and 10 days, will begin early in March, the statement added.

Petra chief meets Reuter counterpart

AMMAN (Petra) — The director-general of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Jawad Maragah, received in his office Sunday the director-general of Reuter, Mr. Michael Nielsen, who is on a short visit to Jordan, and discussed prospects for cooperation between the two agencies.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Announcing the birth of Sarah on 28.1.83 to Kim and Jillian Kurdi, thanking all relatives, friends, and staff of Khalidi Hospital.



Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani (second from left), Sunday opens a two-day seminar on water purification and the treatment of wastewater and sewerage (Petra photo)

Seminar opens on water treatment

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on methods of purifying drinking water, treatment of wastewater and sewerage and ways of protecting the environment from pollution opened at the Professional Association Complex in Amman Sunday.

Specialists from Hungary and the Jordanian Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the

Environment will deliver lectures on these issues, and documentary films featuring wastewater treatment, will be shown during the seminar, Hassan Al Momani, the minister, said in an opening speech.

Mr. Momani said that in the past two years Jordan had paying more attention to pollution prob-

lems and studying means of dealing with them. "At the same time we are trying to benefit from other countries' experiences in this field," the minister said.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Hungarian charge d'affaires in Amman and several government officials and specialists.

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Beirut faces new wave of violence

shabby house in the heart of east Beirut and exploded two metres from an old man asleep in bed. The man survived without a scratch but his room was reduced to a charred ruin.

Elie Bashour, 70, stood in the smoking wreckage holding a half-metre length of rocket casing. "I was asleep in bed and when the explosion came I ran out with nothing on. The house caught fire and we couldn't put it out," he said.

"That was a wardrobe of clothes," he added, pointing to a blackened heap of cloth soaked with the water that had been thrown on the fire. "What I'm wearing I was given by the neighbours."

In an outlying suburb, three rockets landed close together,

sending masonry and glass flying and blowing up half a dozen cars.

One took the parapet off the top of a seven-storey block of flats. Another landed at the base of the building, narrowly missing a petrol station but smashing into the cars.

The third blasted windows out of a nearby office block.

The latest violence in Lebanon, which began with bomb attacks on Lebanese leftist targets in Beirut last week, has come at a time when efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and strengthen the central government appear close to breakdown.

Israeli troops, who invaded last June to strike at Palestinian commandos, still control the southern third of the country.

The commandos, driven out of

the south and Beirut, have kept bases in the north and east.

These areas are under the overall control of Syrian troops who have been in Lebanon since they ended the civil war in 1976.

The government controls only Beirut, where the Lebanese army is backed by 4,000 U.S., French and Italian troops.

A month of talks involving U.S., Lebanese and Israeli representatives on the withdrawal of Israeli forces and future relations between Lebanon and Israel have achieved almost nothing.

U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's last peace mission to the region ended in failure and senior American officials said Sunday he would not return for at least another week.

U.S. knew of Beirut massacres

The Sunday Times said the first relevant communication was on the evening of Sept. 17 when the U.S. charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv telephoned an Israeli Foreign Ministry official to ask about the entry of the Phalangists into the refugee camps.

Several hundred Palestinians died in the massacres.

2 senators deny knowledge

Two U.S. Senators cast doubt

Saturday night on the newspaper report that members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee received early information on last September's massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Senator Paul Tsongas, a Democrat, on the committee, called on the Sunday Times to name the members which it said knew about the massacre but failed to pass the information on to the Israeli government.

"It really strikes me as rather

inconceivable that anybody on the committee would have had that kind of information," he said in a radio interview.

Mr. Tsongas said he did not receive such information and I'm sure that had others known about it that the word would have gotten out."

Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican committee member, said he was also sceptical about the Sunday Times report.

Jumblatt accuses Lebanese Forces

replied: "Let it spread. What can we do?"

Mr. Jumblatt, a hereditary Druze leader, is president of the pro-Palestinian "National Movement" of leftist parties. It has become dormant since last summer's Israeli siege of west Beirut forced out the Palestinian fighters and smashed leftist power.

Mr. Jumblatt also gave a

gloomy view of the prospects of current talks between Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. representatives aimed at securing an Israeli pull-out.

This year might see a partial Israeli pullout from their front line south of Beirut, he said, but "the total withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon—maybe it will come in 2083."

In a separate interview also pub-

lished Sunday, he said the only solution to Lebanon's troubles would be to scrap the 40-year-old sectarian basis of the state and introduce a secular system.

"I suggest a new compromise," he told the French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour. "I suggest a new secular political formula—a radical change in the political system."

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FEATURES

By Walter Schwarz

Where Germans are polite the French are individualistic

CAUGHT without a ticket in a Bonn tram, I got to appreciate West Germany. I had just flown in from Paris — eight years away.

The young inspector was embarrassed. He believed my story about having had no change for the ticket machine, and was sorry about the regulation which prescribes a 40 DM fine for not having a 2.20 DM ticket.

The other passengers believed me, too. Two elderly ladies vied with each other to sell me a spare ticket. They glared at the inspector and he moved on, relieved to escape from yet another embarrassment caused by a foreigner.

That was the only time I ever saw an inspector. There is no ticket control of any kind on trams, subways and buses in Bonn, Cologne, Hamburg, Stuttgart or West Berlin. Germans aren't expected to cheat.

The Paris Metro assumes the worst. You can't get on the platform without a ticket unless you vault over the barrier or wriggle underneath. When the ticketless are found in the Metro or on a train, and invariably booked or

fined on the spot, other passengers turn their heads away, not revealing it's safe to assume that Gauls and Communist voters are on the side of authority, while Socialists support the opposition.

German discipline and politeness are the most obvious contrast with the individualistic French. Pedestrians wait for the green traffic light before crossing. Drivers stay in their traffic lanes, outraged when someone with a French number plate behaves as if he's still in Paris. At such moments, Germans are not polite.

After years in Paris I have lost the habit of saying "please" and "thank you" to strangers. Imagine a Paris waiter asking if you've enjoyed your meal. "Hat es geschmeckt?" they ask in the most humble of tones — even if the waiter is a Turk.

Imagine a Paris shopkeeper saying sorry if he hasn't got what you want. In London they say it, but only in Bonn they really mean "Es tut mir leid".

German restaurants are much less exciting than French, but I like

the way they don't press you to order what you don't want. They don't look snooty if you eat your wienerschnitzel with no hors d'oeuvre and no dessert. I like the venison and game that always seems to be on the menu, with cranberry sauce and spaechen that soaks up gravy better than potatoes.

Avoid at all costs any cuisine with French names. "Franzoesisch" means you pay twice as much to eat half as well. The beer is divine, and it's worth waiting the extra ten minutes for the full froth on your Pils.

The point is that Germans are serious, which is a bore when you're wading through a turgid editorial in the Frankfurter Allgemeine, but gratifying when a shopkeeper or hotelier or waiter does his job as if he means it.

My family in the French country-side are spoiled enough in eating and drinking. But when I arrive from Germany they clamour for leberwurst (liver-sausage spread, less noble but tastier than pate), black rye bread

(more solid than any baguette) and, even more popular, whole loaves of pumpernickel. The children find nothing in France as succulent as lebkuchen (chocolate-covered honey-cakes).

Germans are nice to foreigners. After only a few visits I was asked home to supper by an M.P. and two senior civil servants I had met casually. That doesn't happen in France. I have lunch magnificently in the National Assembly, but never seen the inside of a Deputy's house.

"They're terribly sweet of course, but there's something missing. The Germans have an awful inferiority complex," said a British resident in Bonn. I found German heart-searching at its peak some three years ago, when the Baader-Meinhof terrorists were kidnapping and killing industrialists and every German teenager seemed to be asking his father what he did in the war.

At the time, the left wing of the SPD was in arms against *berufsvorwort* (political loyalty tests for civil servants, even engine dri-

vers). Then it dies down, but now self-doubt has come back worse than ever. The recession, and two million unemployed, seem to threaten not only the economic miracle but the whole society — but the whole society.

More heart-searching followed the power switch that brought in Mr. Kohl instead of Mr. Schmidt without an election. And now comes the threat the Germans call "ungovernability" (the Greens holding the balance) and the doubts about the constitutional propriety of the vote of confidence that Mr. Kohl lost on purpose. President Karl Carstens will have to decide, like my ticket inspector, if the regulations can be waived.

Equally tormenting is the anxiety over the national debt. Mr. Kohl's CDU has no better stick to beat the SPD with. Debts signify 1930: a crash, bankruptcy, runaway inflation. Misgivings over the terrorists concerned the Nazi period and its ghosts. The anguish now is about the Weimar Republic — the instability that led to Hitler. Germans look hard at you, bet-

ween the main course and the desert, and ask if you believe in their democracy. That is no doubt one reason why they ask you to support on for the press.

The French couldn't care less what you think about their democracy, which is ironic because by all appearances it works less well than the German. Bonn looks even more democratic under the homely, ever-smiling Kohl, who comes from the warm south, than under the glacial Schmidt from Hamburg.

German politics is much more accessible to journalists than French — surely a sign of democracy in itself. German officials actually call you back — a procedure unknown in Paris except if it's a question of an appointment with Monsieur le Ministre. To get through to even the press officer of a Socialist minister can take a week.

The morning after the CDU's set-back in the Hamburg state election, Mr. Kohl held a cheerful press conference to make the best

of it. Imagine President Mitterrand doing that — or Mrs. Thatcher, for that matter. Bonn sometimes feels like a show specially put on for the press.

For this reason you should never be caught in Bonn at weekends: it goes dead. So does Frankfurt, Hamburg, Stuttgart and the rest of the provinces. In Reims, Dijon or Bourges you can be joyfully alone, exploring churches, sustained by cafes and gastronomic adventure.

West Germany has old churches too. But they are kept so spotlessly white they look like film sets. There are surprises, like the checkerboard pavement in Hamburg where people play chess with giant pieces. But the infamous Reeperbahn is a disappointment, with little to see but sex shops called peep shows.

The ultimate in weekend boredom is Stuttgart, a destroyed city rebuilt for the exclusive benefit of motorists. Berlin is quite different.

It is the only city but one, in the whole world, where a foreign journalist finds himself interviewed by his taxi driver — in his own language. The other place is Tel Aviv. Berlin feels like the centre of the world, the focal point between east and west, on intimate terms with the smug uniformity of West Germany and the realities of Soviet-style socialism, while rejecting both in the most sophisticated way.

Some things are, of course, good on both sides of the Rhine, and better than Britain — like clean, fast trains and efficient hotels with direct-dial telephones in your room. Other things are equally bad on both sides — like the radio. West German newsreaders always sound as if they're quoting stock exchange prices on a bearish day. Their bulletins are as newsworthy as a telephone directory.

French newscasters go to the other extreme, with their demagogic over-emphasis and patronising vulgarity. If a France-Inter news-reader ever tried using his radio voice in his local cafe, he'd be carted off to an asylum.

— The Guardian

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GUEST COMMENTARY

Conscience prisoners

ONE of the worst fates to happen to anybody is to be imprisoned, detained, killed or made to disappear for his or her views when they happen to be at variance with those of the government in power.

There are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of political detainees described by Amnesty International as "prisoners of conscience," just because they had the courage, or is it the misfortune, to express their views loudly. As these views did not go too well with the party or person in control of their countries, they ended behind bars or even worse.

In 1983, we should spare a thought to the hapless victims of party or personal despotism in all its forms. They are treated as criminals when they are farthest from crime. They are tortured and murdered in the dead of the night when they should have been honoured for their courage and patriotism for they meant well and wanted to do something good for their countries and people.

Amnesty has done wonders for these prisoners of conscience although it has by no means reduced the number of detainees

and "disappearances." But it has accomplished the distinction of making tyrants ashamed of admitting that they have such prisoners and has successfully highlighted the plight of those who suffer because they say something that their governments do not like.

The worst offenders are of course the Latin American dictatorships which have been guilty of awesome brutality and ruthless liquidation of suspects and even innocent relatives of those believed to detest the regimes. The mass graves that are being disinterred regularly in some of these countries are evidence of the insanity of such regimes.

There is one solace, if any, in the tragedy of these mass disappearances and graves. Perhaps, the poor victims who were murdered may have contributed to the alleviation of suffering in their societies by giving their lives in return.

They, like others elsewhere in the world, have made disappearances a dirty word. Hopefully, some day will come when political detention will also become an unspeakable crime.

—Arab News, Jeddah

'Arab position on settlements can expect Washington's support'

On the prospects for Mideast peace

WASHINGTON — Dr. William B. Quandt, a former senior member of the U.S. National Security Council and now a senior fellow and programme director on energy and national security studies at the Brookings Institution, recently returned from a visit to several countries in the Middle East. Dr. Quandt was interviewed by U.S. Information Agency staff writer William B. Reinckens about the overall prospects for peace in the area.

Question: In, I believe it was Jordan, you were quoted as saying that you expected within a few weeks that Jordan would receive support from the Palestinians and the readiness to enter negotiations together. Do you still feel the same way?

Answer: I think that the Jordanians and the Palestinians are seriously considering the conditions under which they could take a step toward peace negotiations, and it's clear that it will take more than just perhaps a few weeks. It seems as if — the target date now mentioned by King Hussein is closer to March 1. And that isn't too far from my original assumption, that things were moving relatively quickly towards some kind of a common Jordanian-Palestinian decision on peace negotiations.

But I think what we now need to happen before we see the final step is that the Palestinian National Council will be meeting in Algiers (on February 1), and presumably talking about two things: — One, the relationship with Jordan, which has been discussed in some detail. The ideal of confederation as a concept that both parties can agree on as an objective; and secondly: The terms on which, or the basis on which, Palestinians would be associated with the next stage of peace negotiations, now they would be represented within a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team.

And those are all difficult decisions, but I do think that there is a reasonably good prospect that by late February, early March, we will see a common Jordanian-Palestinian position announced, a willingness to enter negotiations, with perhaps some conditions attached to that statement.

Q: What conditions do you think they might be?

A: One condition that seems fairly obvious is that once negotiations begin, the Jordanians and Palestinians would insist that the Israelis stop settlement activity in the West Bank and Gaza... All I can say is that I'm pretty sure that the Jordanians and the Palestinians will state that they insist on the freeze on settlements before actual negotiations get underway.

Q: Would you want to speculate on whether Israel would eventually come to that position?

A: I think there will be a debate in Israel over how to respond. I think the initial reaction on the part of Prime Minister Begin and most of his supporters is that this is not covered in Camp David. Israel's under no obligations to go along with this demand, and that they will put up a pretty good fight to continue their present policy of unrestricted settlements.

There are many Israelis who think that the settlements could be suspended, or at least that temporarily there could be a stop in settlement activity, and it's hard to

know what weight they would carry if there were an internal debate. Something, clearly, would depend on what attitude the United States would take, whether one could shift the balance in the direction of those who might accept at least a temporary freeze on settlement, and I think that really brings us to the question of what the American position would be.

President Reagan, like everyone else, has come out against continuation of settlements — Presidents Ford and Carter strongly criticised Israeli settlement activity. So I think there's fairly strong consensus among Americans in and out of government who are concerned with these issues that the United States should lend its weight to getting a settlement freeze, that it is not unreasonable for the Arabs to ask that during negotiations actions not be taken which preempt the final agreement by creating facts on the ground.

So I think the Arab position can expect support from Washington on this. Whether we can ultimately bring the Israelis to agree to suspend settlement activity, I don't know. I tend to be doubtful.

Q: You mentioned Presidents Ford and Carter. Were you referring to the February Reader's Digest article?

A: Yes, although I haven't read it. I've just seen it referred to. It's probably the only jointly presidentially-authored article in all history.

Q: The internal debate that you believe may occur in Israel, was this expressed to you by people that you met in Israel, that if certain scenarios did occur, that there would be this debate?

A: Yes, I don't want to imply that anyone thought the debate would bring about a dramatic change in Israeli policy, but there are many Israelis who would see a Jordanian or Jordanian-Palestinian movement in the direction of peace negotiations as something that should be encouraged and welcomed. And that's the traditional position of the Labour Party, that they want to negotiate with Jordan and that they would try to create conditions that would make it possible for those negotiations to have a chance of success.

That's the part of the Israeli political spectrum that would go along with at least some kind of freezing or suspending settlement activity, at least during the initial phases of negotiations. But I have the strong impression that the current government doesn't share that view, and that they have every intention of continuing the programme that they've announced.

Q: Before you arrived in Israel you visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon. After visiting those countries were you optimistic or pessimistic?

A: Well, just simply put, from the discussions I had in Saudi Arabia, in Egypt, and in Syria, I tended to be rather pessimistic about the prospects for any breakthrough on the peace negotiations. I found a rather negative mood, people didn't see much hope, were much more aware of the obstacles than the opportunities. And it tended to reinforce my own somewhat pessimistic assessment of the chances.

Where I — and I must say in Israel I also found very few people who were optimistic about the broader picture of Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli relations. Where I had reason to be somewhat more hopeful was, first of all, in Lebanon, where one has to understand that the Lebanese are coming out of a very, very bad period. Eight years in which, you know, every single day they were confronted with the prospect either of civil war or foreign invasion or whatever. And that — for them, the future looks like it might be better than the past.

And one does come, in Lebanon, upon people who are much more hopeful, optimistic, think something will come of the negotiations. If Lebanon can get back on its feet, that the foreign forces will be withdrawn, that the government can build support, and so forth. One can ask questions about how realistic any of that is, but there's no doubt that the mood in Lebanon today, with all the problems that they still have, is different from the mood you run into in other parts of the Middle East.

So that's one place where I did some reassessment of my initial assumptions. The other was in Jordan. I don't know how dramatically I would change my views, but I went to Jordan thinking that there were many reasons why Jordan and the Palestinians would be best to take the step of saying they were prepared for a new round of peace negotiations based on President Reagan's proposals, but I came away feeling that with all the reservations that they have — and they have many, many doubts — that they also are worried about doing nothing, just standing on the sidelines and waiting. They no longer see that as a very safe or practical strategy.

So the balance seems to be tilting against taking a risk of playing the political card. And I wasn't so sure of that when I went to Jordan. I'm now more confident of it, and I think it relates in some sense to the fact that King Hussein, when he came to Washington, had the impression that President Reagan was serious about the initiative and that certain commitments were made by the United States that helped to overcome some of the doubts that he came to Washington with.

Q: I think one of the most difficult things for Americans to understand is the role of the Saudis in all this.

A: Well, I didn't have the opportunity in Saudi Arabia to speak to very many officials who deal with foreign policy, so I don't have as clear a picture of their precise thinking now. My impression then was that the Saudis generally prefer to operate within the framework of an Arab consensus.

They worked quite hard to help create that environment at Fez in early September, and having played a role in helping to forge the consensus that was reached at Fez, they're quite anxious to keep that degree of Arab consensus, and that means that they are not going to be pressing for new initiatives on the Arab side, but rather they're trying to keep the coalition together by quietly trying to just prevent, I think, splits between, say, Syria and Jordan, or whatever.

But I think this places the Saudis in a position of not trying to seize leadership for themselves, but rather to use their influence — which is appreciable, they do have influence — to use it on behalf of trying to keep an Arab consensus together.

Whether we Americans think it's a good strategy or not, the Saudis feel that is the best way that they can use their influence and prevent inter-Arab divisions from ultimately bringing about a failure of these diplomatic moves.

Q: Does the Fez position indicate a rejection of the Reagan initiative?

A: Well, I don't think that's a correct reading of it. I mean, from their point of view, it's a statement of an Arab position that is widely supported. There's no mention of the Reagan proposals. It's different from the Reagan proposals, no doubt, and in many ways significantly different.

But it's worth noting that the statement of position took place literally just a little over a week after the president's speech on Sept. 1, 1982. There was no direct attack on the American position, even though there are major differences, and that immediately after the Fez programme adopted, the plan was made to open a dialogue with the United States to see if some common ground could be found between the Reagan proposals and the Fez proposal.

I would say that today some Arab regimes will think a U.S.-Arab dialogue can narrow the differences between the Reagan proposals and the Fez approach, and others have concluded that the gap cannot be bridged. But it's interesting to see which countries still think that it's worth trying to narrow the difference. That includes today Jordan and the PLO.

Q: On Feb. 14, the Palestine National Council is scheduled to meet. What do you think will come out of that?

A: I don't know. It's very hard to predict. It seems to me that the agenda will include a discussion of this concept of Jordanian-Palestinian confederation as an acceptable objective.

I would guess that Arafat will seek support for the position that is evolved in those talks, if a common Jordanian-Palestinian commitment is made to the idea of an eventual confederation of Jordan and a Palestinian state.

That would represent a step away from the traditional Palestinian-PLO position. And there no doubt will be some debate on it, but it seems to me that it's one of the issues that is inevitably going to be discussed. The second, I think, will be what position to take with Jordan in response to the possibility of a new phase of peace negotiations, and whether the PLO will openly associate itself with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian position, or whether it will possibly endorse such a step, bow to agree on the nature of Palestinian representation in future negotiations — I think those also will be issues that will be debated.

Q: Do you think the Palestinian in Gaza and the West Bank will take a lead, rather than the "traditional" leadership of the PLO?

A: Not at this stage.
Q: Do you see the U.S. modifying its position in terms of the Palestinians, either in terms of a state or the Kissinger approach or pledge to Israel, not to talk to the PLO. What is negotiable for the U.S.?

A: At this stage I don't think the United States has any intention of changing its policy on those issues, whether its dialogue with the PLO or its attitude toward an independent Palestinian state. That doesn't mean that there's a total rigidity with respect to the Palestinian question. I think there is a certain tension or crystallising as an American commitment to certain things that would be in the interests of the Palestinians.

For example, I think the question of the freeze of settlement activities, one can see a more forceful American position taken on that. And that would be welcomed, I believe, by many Palestinians if it were achieved.

Secondly, I think one could imagine that if negotiations began, that the United States would seek, both with respect to the transitional period, and more importantly with respect to the eventual final status negotiation, to support a concept which fundamentally changes the nature of the Israeli presence in the West Bank and Gaza and brings about an end to the occupation, and gives the Palestinians an opportunity to begin to create their own institutions to govern themselves.

Now, that's still a step short of accepting the notion of a fully independent Palestinian state, but it's an American position that would be fundamentally different from endorsing the present status quo. I think the direction of that policy would be in favour of a greater and greater degree of Palestinian control over their own lives.

Q: Is Lebanon now linked to the peace process?

A: Yes, and it always has been. The question is not whether it's linked, it is now tightly linked. Of course it's always affected by the broader regional developments.

Lebanon's recent history is graphic evidence of that. The question now is whether an agreement can be negotiated in Lebanon in the absence of broader movement toward a comprehensive Middle East peace.

I think there is a chance that the issues in Lebanon can be dealt with. — Even if there is not rapid progress, but I must say I would feel much more optimistic about the situation in Lebanon if I could also see evidence that the broader questions, and the Palestinian question, the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan and Israel, and even Syria, were also moving in a positive direction.

Ultimately, even if you get an agreement now in the Lebanese-Israeli peace — or the withdrawal negotiations, whatever you want to call the negotiations that are now going on — if there isn't some broader regional context that supports moderation and peace and gives regimes such as those in Jordan and Israel — Jordan and Syria, the Palestinians, the incentive to think politically about subsequent developments, I think there's always the danger that Lebanon will feel the impact of the stalemate in the rest of the region.

That doesn't mean you can't make headway in Lebanon alone, but it's going to be a lot easier if there's a broader move toward peace.

Q: From your trip, do you find this atmosphere?

A: Yes, everybody knows the issues are connected.
Q: Where does Syria fit in, in all this? Either in Lebanon or in terms of the peace process?

A: The Syrians are quite explicit about their position. I don't think it's all that difficult if you just take them seriously to understand their position.

They don't want to be left out of the broad regional diplomacy, and as they see the Reagan initiative, it doesn't offer very much to Syria. It's focused primarily on the West Bank and Gaza and deals with Jordan.

There's no defined role for Syria, and I think that makes them sceptical and makes them suspect that this is another attempt to divide the Arabs — like the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty did — to ultimately weaken the Arab bargaining position by driving wedges between one Arab country and another.

So their opposition to the Reagan initiative, as it now stands, is quite open.

They also are sceptical about the situation in Lebanon. They think that the Israelis are going to extract significant security and political concessions from the government of Lebanon, and that will affect Syria's interests. Syria will, in those circumstances, have to protect its own interests by trying also to develop a special position of influence in the parts of Lebanon that are susceptible to its control. Their formal position is that if Israel withdraws from Lebanon, they will also withdraw. But if the withdrawal is qualified by major security concessions to Israel or major political concessions to Israel, then Syria will reassess its position.

Q: Egypt, what role is that going to play in this — in the region?

A: Well, the Egyptians are very concerned about the situation in Lebanon. They're very concerned about the situation in the West Bank and Gaza, and they want to

play some role in both of those arenas. In Lebanon they don't have a direct role, but they've offered to be quite supportive of the Lebanese government in whatever steps the Lebanese choose to take. Their involvement in the West Bank-Gaza-Palestinian question is greater because of Camp David, but I think the Egyptians have come to the point where they have said that they are not prepared to continue unilateral negotiations with Israel. They believe the time has come for broader Arab participation. They've had contacts with Jordan and with the Palestinians, to discuss the format for resuming peace talks with Egypt's participation, but with also Jordan and the Palestinians playing a more direct role.

Now, exactly, this might work out. I don't know, but I'm quite sure that Egypt doesn't want to be on the sidelines if there is going to be a new phase of diplomacy. But at the same time they don't want to bear the full burden of being the only Arab party speaking on behalf of the Palestinians.

They did so for several years. They don't have very much to show for it, and they don't want to continue it.

Q: What really will it take, I mean, to get that political — the right political atmosphere?

A: Well, I think it would help to reinforce whatever tendencies there are toward moderation in the Middle East today if you could get things achieved. One is an early resolution of the problem in Lebanon, demonstrating that when there is a very difficult situation, diplomacy can produce reasonable, fair results. That would help strengthen the confidence of those forces in the Middle East who do believe that diplomacy is the hard go and not the alternatives.

And then secondly, I think a breakthrough on the Palestinian question, getting Jordan and the Palestinians into peace talks with Israel. In a context where Israel suspends settlement activities, would change the atmosphere quite significantly in the Middle East.

There would at least be a moment of people being willing to see what might come out of this. They might be very sceptical, but I don't think they would stand in the way of such progress.

The danger is that Lebanon will drag on longer than we hope, and that will add to the sense of current frustration. The whole Palestinian question will just fester rather than really move toward a solution. If that's the case, then I think the situation in the Middle East is going to be one that is a great deal of mounting frustration. You're going to be able to feel the pressures on the regimes to do something. I'm not sure what the pressure will be, but there's a very agitated mood in the Middle East today, especially in the Arab countries.

Q: Is this because of the invasion of Lebanon?

A: It's that. It's a lot of things, I believe. There is kind of an ideological vacuum today. There's nothing to look to from which you can really gain inspiration. There's no compelling idea that really sparks the imagination. There is the sense of weakness, of division in the Arab World, and Lebanon is an example of it.

There's a feeling that regimes have wasted time and resources, and after a decade of unparalleled wealth in the Arab World, they don't have very much to show for it.

Tremendous mistakes have been made that have been costly to each Arab country.

Their development strategies were misdirected. They've gotten themselves into conflicts that have been costly, in human terms — in economic terms. They have misused their economic resources. Their political systems don't offer real outlets for participation. People are getting educated but they're not being given real opportunities to play a role in society.

I found more debate of these issues in the Arab World on this trip than ever before. It is potentially a healthy development, in that people are really asking hard questions about themselves and their own society. But it can also turn very nihilistic and very negative, and just be against everything. It's not at all clear to me how that debate is going to work itself out.

Q: Any other impressions while you were over there? We've talked about Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Israel. Do you see a greater role in terms of the United States militarily in that area?

A: Well, in Lebanon the small American presence seems to be quite welcome, and it seems to be working reasonably well. There haven't been any significant problems. One hears from time to time that the Lebanese government would welcome a larger multinational presence, so that's one place where you see some indication that a larger American role would be welcome.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: PLO-Jordan accord resists all attempts at division

The efforts made at rescuing the occupied Arab territories and their people face increasing challenges from Israel aimed at preserving her occupation and settlement plans. At the same time, the Jordanian-Palestinian attempt to curtail these Israeli activities are confronted with attempts by some Arab states to split the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and thereby destroy its effectiveness.

However the PLO is far stronger than these states think, and is capable of absorbing all the attacks made against it. The Tripoli statement by a few of the minor PLO constituents is evidence of both such attacks and their inability to break the

cohesion of the PLO. Undoubtedly Israel is very happy to see such divisions. For these slanders divert criticism away from the Zionist state and bring nearer the date of the annexation of the occupied territories.

The Jordanian and Palestinian people are fully aware of the responsibility they have taken upon themselves. They are ready to confront any attempts to obstruct their peace effort regardless of whether these challenges emanate from Israel or some self-interested Arab state.

The Jordanian-Palestinian axis is a strong base both to resist such attacks and to carry forward the peace process.

Al Dustour: Europe's duty to condemn Israel and lobby U.S.

His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Spain and Belgium, and the talks the King held with senior officials in these countries, are a new phase of Jordan's continued effort at publicising both the Arab peace perspective for the Middle East, and the dangers facing the region, as well as the international community as a whole. For Israel's aggressive policies in the occupied Arab territories, and the region in general do not only threaten Arab future well-being, but also international peace.

During these visits, the King has gained new support for the Arab cause, and the Palestinian position in particular, as well as new friends for his country.

Perhaps the most significant point made in his recent visits was his reference to the mutual Arab-European interests in working out a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Certainly his con-

dition that Europe has a special responsibility in the search for peace in the region, is a realistic one. Europe has invariably suffered from Israeli aggression directed against the Arab Nation, and it will be hard to estimate the extent of the damage inflicted on European interests in the region should Israel be allowed to pursue its aggressive policies unchecked.

The way Israel violates all international laws exposes the racist nature of Zionism. Therefore Europe should play its part in stopping Israel from imposing jungle law in what is supposed to be the space age.

It is Europe's duty to defend its historical position and interests in the region by suspending all aid and support to the Israeli aggressor. It must also pressurise its Atlantic ally, the U.S., into using all influence to foil not encourage aggression.

LETTERS

Great disappointment with the Post Office

To the Editor:

As I was reading a recent Randa Habib column I was reminded of my great disappointment of the service of the Post Office employees particularly at the Intercontinental Hotel, and I'm pretty certain that through your newspaper, something can be done to improve the services which are due to all of us, Jordanian and foreigner alike.

This is what happened. Due to my inability to send the cable myself (as I'm working out here in the desert on the construction of the new Queen Alia International Airport), I asked a fellow Filipino friend of mine to send it for me. Three days ago, she went to the Intercon Post Office to send it and although it was only 4:00 p.m. she was told they were already closed.

On the following day, she went earlier and was to her great surprise asked to produce my passport. She really did not think it is necessary. But they insisted, so yesterday, before I got out to the new airport, I left her my passport only to find out later when I came back from work that when she went in the afternoon, they wouldn't accept it again because their office is already closed — at 3:45 p.m.!!!

Taking into consideration the urgency of the messages people would like to send, do you think you can have a little chat with the proper authorities at the Telecommunications Offices (3rd Circle) next door to Intercontinental or much better to mention it in your newspaper.

Myra A. Reyes
P.O. Box 17115
Amman

Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents is also concerned

To the Editor:

Your readers are rightly concerned about prevention of traffic accidents as expressed recently in letters to the editor of the Jordan Times. It seems appropriate to mention that the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents is also very much concerned about such problems.

The Society has recently held a seminar on "The Role of Citizens and Institutions on the Prevention of Road Accidents", and we hope that recommendations adopted by the seminar will soon appear in the Jordan Times. However, the Society welcomes any further comments and suggestions on prevention of road accidents.

Please write to us on the following Address: The Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, P.O. Box 9480, Amman-Jordan.

Dr. Ahmad M. Fagih
Associate Secretary

مركز الوقاية من الحوادث

Beginning a two-part article on the background and nature of the 'Islamic revival'

Why do we need an Islamic alternative?

By Yvonne Y. Haddad

Dr. Yvonne Haddad is Associate Professor of Islamic Studies at Hartford (CT) Seminary and Associate Editor of "The Muslim World". She wrote the following article for "The Link", a magazine published in New York by Americans for Middle East Understanding.

To the careful observer of Muslim countries it is quite evident that a phenomenon hardly visible in the 1960's and the early half of the 70's appears to be gaining momentum and mass approval. A growing consensus among an increasing number of intellectuals as well as the common people suggests that "the time has come to try Islam."

There also is evidence that an increasing number of national governments feel it necessary to appeal to Islamic principles to maintain legitimacy. They do this either through the adoption of Islamic apologetics to justify their policies or through the implementation of various Islamic laws.

There are numerous examples of such efforts in press reports in the 1970's and 80's. In Pakistan, Zia Ul-Haq, upon assuming office, aligned himself with the Jamati Islam and attempted to implement Islamic laws. Other nations, including Turkey, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Bangladesh, Sudan and Indonesia, introduced various Islamic laws. Syria found it necessary to explain that Baath ideology is grounded in Islam, while Jafar Numeiri of Sudan has written a book justifying Islamic government, entitled "The Islamic System: Why?"

The Islamic revolution in Iran more than any other event in recent history has helped focus Western public opinion, through television and the press, on the troubled conditions prevailing in various Islamic countries. The revolution has generated numerous texts, articles and programmes dealing with "Islamic revolutionaries," the activities of the "militants," and the ascendancy of the "fundamentalists" in various nations.

The perspectives of the scholars and newsmen reporting these phenomena have varied. Despite the millions of words describing the ideological developments in the great and the socio-political conditions that inspired them, many readers as well as writers continue to perceive those who seek an Islamic identity, an Islamic state or an Islamic order as the radical backward-looking fringe who have rejected the enlightenment of modernisation and westernisation.

The growing consensus in Islamic countries for the necessity of articulating an Islamic world view — that can define, supervise and govern all aspects of life — is part of the on-going search for dignity, identity and purpose. It is an attempt to provide authentic answers to basic human questions such as: Who am I? Where did I come from? And where am I going? These are questions that have challenged several generations of Muslims throughout

this century as their countries have been conquered, divided, parcelled out and assigned to various spheres of foreign influence.

This study will attempt to portray the Islamic perception of the world based on the Muslim understanding of reality, precipitating the current attitudes that dominate intellectual centres as well as governments in various countries. It is based on eight years of research of Islamic literature, particularly that coming from the Arab world, and on numerous conversations with those who take their primary identity in this Islamic nationalism.

conquests of Muslim lands which facilitated Western political, economic, social and cultural domination of the daily lives of the Muslims. By the end of World War I, there were only four Muslim nations — Afghanistan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Yemen — which had not experienced direct or indirect European rule.

European expansion, which began in the 17th century through the search for markets and natural resources, was by the 19th century enhanced through an ideological support system based on the teachings of social Darwinism: "natural selection" and the "sur-

many of them convinced that all humanity would be brought into the Christian fold with this century.

The economic front

Muslims, as well as other people in the developing world, experienced "Militant Christianity" as a multi-pronged attack on their total existence. While Western businessmen scrambled throughout Asia and Africa to gain access to natural resources, the "natives" were informed that this was in their best interest since they were allowing these resources to go to waste.

providing further colonial pretext for assumption of power. It was evident in colonial circles that only European know-how could provide proper management of the financial resources of these countries, including the collection of taxes and the imposition of other sanctions in order to pay off the debt.

The political front

Europeans considered Muslim political institutions as antiquarian and obsolete. Throughout the 19th century various Western powers exerted pressure on local

to assume responsibility for themselves once they had learned how to emulate the Europeans.

The mandate system ascribed to them a new national identity. No longer Ottoman subjects or Muslims, they would now be defined by geographic boundaries manufactured in Europe; now they were Syrians, Jordanians, Palestinians, etc. The situation was further aggravated by the British policy to plant a "Jewish entity" in Palestine, the heart of the Arab world. Emigration and colonisation rights were given to Jews all over the world to form a model "European" nation that would continue to carry the light of European civilisation in the area and provide guidance in "modern" and "Western" ways.

The social and cultural front

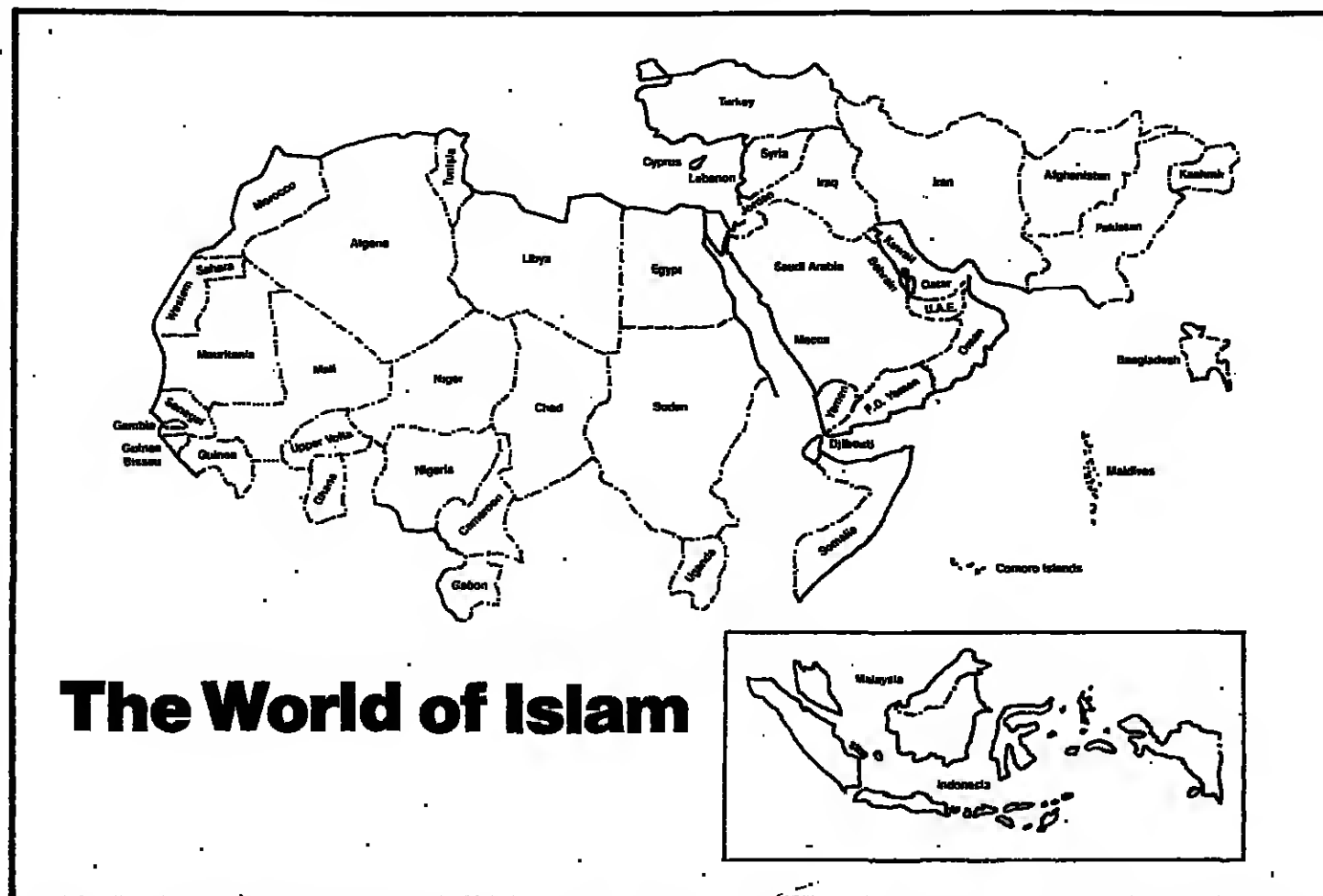
As European occupation policies were based on the assumed Arab and Muslim underdevelopment in the political sphere, they also affirmed the backwardness of the prevalent Islamic social and cultural institutions. Islamic law, the *shari'a*, developed over the centuries to co-ordinate with the injunctions of the Koran, was deemed incompatible with the modern world. The seemingly harsh Islamic justice and penal systems failed to reflect the humanitarian and reformative influences of the European concepts. Islamic family law and regulations affecting the role and status of women were ridiculed as obscurantist.

Repeatedly the "native" elites were told they were backward because they had not given women equal rights. Polygamy, condemned as repressive in women, merely reflected the lower nature of Muslim men governed by lust and an insatiable sexual desire. Veiling was attacked as a form of slavery. In other words, it was made quite clear that if the Muslim Arabs wanted to take their place among the nations, they had better adopt Western ways, liberate their women and reform their laws.

Reformism was further inculcated through the establishment of public education to prepare civil servants for the colonies. Students learned about the benefits of the Western system and were encouraged to promote them. European textbooks were adopted. Years later, the author heard an Arab, educated in Palestine, describe his first visit to London. "There was nothing strange about the place, I recognised it immediately. To my surprise I found out that I still remembered the names of all the subway stations!" With bitterness he added, "I was never taught the names of the cities and towns in Palestine."

The religious front

Since its initial spread, Islam has come into contact with Christianity. This co-existence, at times confrontation, led to a particular articulation of certain Islamic theological teachings honed over several generations of debate and apologetics.



The World of Islam

The study attempts to show that the search for Islamic answers is not restricted to a small fringe group, but rather has become the general deliberate search of elites as well as of the masses for Islamic answers to political, economic, social and cultural questions. The critical need for such answers has been mandated by what is perceived as the unsuitability of Western models for Muslim countries, evidenced by the failure of these models in those Muslim countries that have adopted or experimented with them, and by what is perceived as the failure of the model even in the West itself.

It is currently popular in some circles of the Western press to refer to the rise in Islamic consciousness and identity as "Militant Islam." For those Muslims engaged in the process of Islamisation, Militant Islam appears to be their response to "Militant Secularism," "Militant Christianity" and "Militant Judaism."

The Muslim encounter with "the West" in the 19th and 20th centuries was most intimately experienced through European

vival of the fittest." This gave European man "scientific" proof of his being the acme of human evolution and of his civilisation being the final stage in human achievement and progress.

Colonialism was justified on "humanitarian" grounds. Its purpose was to share the enlightenment and its achievements with those of inferior development. The colonial conquests were thus cloaked in the image of the European man's "manifest destiny" which would lead the rest of humanity to become a replica of European man and to enjoy the benefits of the institutions he devised.

Meanwhile, many religious circles viewed Christianity in a similar way as the highest form of religion, affirming that all other religions were of human origin, leading people astray from the worship of the true God as He made Himself manifest in Jesus Christ in order to save the world. Armed with Bibles, printing presses and a sense of service and mission, thousands of missionaries went into the world to Christianise it —

European merchants, on the other hand, supported by the political and military power of their respective nations, gained access to local markets. This led to severe economic dislocation throughout the Third World. Not only did the colonial powers dictate what crops the various nations were to raise, but, through the competition of European-made products, they also eliminated local crafts. Formerly self-sufficient countries became economically dependent on Western powers.

Meanwhile European banks and financial institutions found a ready lending market for their accumulated capital. Rulers in various Muslim countries were encouraged and in some cases cajoled by unscrupulous men to borrow money for a variety of vanity and prestige projects (such as the opera house in Cairo) to help provide their nations with the benefits of Western civilisation. High interest rates made the debts impossible to pay since they were invested in projects that provided no return yield. Several governments defaulted in payments,

governments to liberalise their institutions. This included at times political, economic and military pressures to adopt changes in their policies as well as to incorporate Western "democratic" principles in their government.

Western arrogance was finally sanctioned by the Versailles Treaty (1919), which implied that Arab nations were unfit to govern themselves. International agreements had promised the independence and autonomy of the Arabs in return for their rebellion against the Muslim Turks, their fellow religionists.

Despite these promises, the European powers devised the mandate system which carved up the Ottoman Empire into several states to be ruled directly by Britain and France. This was justified as a "civilising" mission. In effect, Arab countries were assured that they would become beneficiaries of the European enlightenment which would help bring them into the 20th century by developing their political, economic and social institutions after Western models. This was to prepare them

Randa Habib's CORNER

Fire alarms

Every car in use in Amman should be equipped with a fire extinguisher. This is the law. We cannot renew our car licence without showing the Traffic department officials our own extinguisher.

But the fact is that most of us have found a way round this law. The day our car is being examined we borrow our neighbour's fire extinguisher to show the authorities, and then we give it back to its owner.

Two accidents last week proved that very few drivers are equipped to handle fire.

The other day a car caught fire near a petrol station in Jabal Amman. The driver, who could not control the fire, was panicked by the nearness of the petrol pumps and the disaster that might occur. He called the help of the station attendants, who tried to pump water from their water pumps—but the pumps were completely dry.

Finally, the neighbours helped the unfortunate driver to extinguish the blaze by filling containers from their houses.

More serious still is the case of the truck which caught fire on the Amman/Baghdad highway. The driver, who was not equipped for such an incident, stopped all the passing cars, who could offer him nothing except their goodwill, because not one of them had an extinguisher. The truck driver was losing hope, there was no roadside telephone, of course when fate sent past a sewage tanker.

Thanks to sewage, the fire was eventually put out.

But don't you think it would be more practical and far more hygienic to have your own extinguisher?

Time capsule will inform archaeologists of future

By Reem Habayeb
Special to the Jordan Times

While archaeologists today have to struggle to find anything that will explain the past, man is now making it easy for archaeologists two thousand years from now. We are giving them all they need on a silver platter... well maybe not on a silver platter, but certainly in a stainless steel capsule. Those who happen to find the capsule buried in the grounds of Castle Howard, home of BBC Chairman Mr. George Howard, will be the lucky ones.

The capsule—inscribed "Time capsule buried by George Howard, Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation, on 17th November 1982. Not to be opened until 3982" — is hermetically sealed. The air has been extracted from it and it has been filled with inert gas, to preserve the contents.

This capsule is not the first of its kind. The "time capsule" idea could be said to date back to Ancient Babylon and Egypt, where inscriptions and statues were sealed into temple foundations.

The first modern time capsule was buried in 1938, at Flushing Meadows, the site of New York's World Fair, and another one was buried there in 1965. Both capsules are to be opened in 6939. In a large underground room at Ogilthorpe, Georgia, in the USA, a capsule called "The Crypt of civilisation" was sealed in 1940, to be opened in 8113. In 1967, at Expo '67 in Montreal, Canada, a fourth time capsule was buried. It is to be opened in 2067; and at Osaka in Japan, during Expo '70, a fifth

capsule was buried, to be opened in 6970.

The BBC time capsule was buried as part of the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of the corporation. A committee of twenty experts was formed to choose the contents of the capsule. There are 783 items in the capsule — 85 actual objects, and the rest on microfilm, videotape, audiotape and disc.

The actual objects include leather sandals, a thermometer, tuningfork, fishing hook, nail file, IUD coil, false teeth, beer can, drill, cosmetics, backgammon set, safety pin, contact lenses, hearing aid, credit card, and micro-chip.

Items on microfilm, audiotape, videotape, and disc include books on scientific, literary and religious matters (including the Koran and the Bible); books on politics, law, economics, and business, as well as dictionaries and world statistics.

Numerous journals and magazines — daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly — are also included, covering all subjects in modern life. Recorded music ranges from the Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Radio and television programmes, newspapers, photographs and maps are included, and sounds from the countryside, such as bird song.

Inside the capsule nearly every aspect of life in the 80's has been documented and preserved. Information about the capsule has been lodged at the Public Records Office at Kew, London, at the BBC's Written Archives Centre at Caversham, and in the National Archives of New Zealand.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 Sport
18:50 Muppet Show
19:15 Programmes Review
19:30 Armed Forces Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:10 Arab Series
21:30 Arabic Varieties
22:30 Panel Discussion
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: The Other Art
21:00 One Hundred Grand
22:00 Documentary
22:30 News in English
23:15 The Agatha Christie Hour

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:30 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
09:30 News Summary
10:00 News Summary
10:30 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
11:30 News Summary
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24:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newswatch 06:30 The Babylon
06:45 Letter from London 06:55
07:00 World News Summary 07:30
07:30 Letter from London 07:45
07:50 Letter from London 08:05

MUSIC 09:00 World News 09:09

Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
09:30 Just a Minute 10:00 World News
10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News
11:00 British Press Review 11:15 Wave-
guide 11:20 Good Books 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:50 Music Now 12:15 Starting
on 12:30 Album Time 13:00 World
News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15
Jazz Workshop 13:30 Thames River
Radio 14:00 Radio Newswatch 14:15
Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 14:45
Sports Round-up 15:00 World News
15:10 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
15:40 1980 Country Style 15:45 Talking
Music 16:15 Reflections of a
Professional Traveller 16:30 John Peel
17:00 Radio Newswatch 17:15 Outlook
18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary
18:15 Musician at Large 18:45 The
World Today 19:00 World News 19:09
Book Choice 19:15 Just a Minute 19:45
Sports Round-up 20:00 World News
20:09 News About Britain 20:15 Radio
Newswatch 20:30 British Chamber Music
21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market
Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Peabody
Choice 22:00 World News 22:09
Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
22:30 Sporting International 23:00 Net-
work U.K. 23:15 Short Story 23:30
Musician at Large 23:50 World News
00:09 The World Today 00:25 Book
Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40
Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up
01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary
01:15 Cultural Record Review 01:30
Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

VOICE OF AMERICA

KHz 1260, 5965, 7200, 13205, 11725

06:00 Daybreak 06:30 The Breakfast
Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports,
Activities, News Summary 17:30 VOA
Magazine Show: Americana, Science,
Lifestyle 18:00 Special English
News 18:10 Special English Science
and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This
is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards
19:00 News Roundup 19:30 VOA
Magazine Show 22:00 Special English
News 22:10 Science and Technology
22:15 Music USA: Jazz 22:50 VOA
World Report News Roundup
23:00 News Summary
23:30 News Summary
24:00 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

* "Tunisian Costumes, at the French Cultural Centre.

EXHIBITION

* Documentary: Les Toits et les Foyers (at 5:00 p.m.) and video for children at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

* Documentary: Les Toits et les Foyers (at 5:00 p.m.) and video for children at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leweidi, 3740.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661737.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23544.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 42453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian Apostolic Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 663249.
CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Armenian Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Polish Museum Jewellery and co-
stumes over 100 years old. Also models
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Agajies

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air
information department at Amman Air-
port tel. 92205-6, where it should always
be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:45 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Damascus (RJ)
09:00 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:40 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:50 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
14:20 Moscow (SU)
14:35 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Tunis, Athens (TU)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:30 Athens (GF)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:00 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Baghdad (IRA)
20:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:15 Tripoli (LN)
20:40 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 London (BA)
21:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
06:30 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GF)
12:00 Geneva, Zurich (SA)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:45 Istanbul, Damascus (RJ)
12:50 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Tyche
Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Ratay Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman,
English Circle. Tel. 815261.

PRAYER TIMES

06:07 Fajr
06:31 (Sunrise) Shiqra
11:40 Dhuhr
14:06 'Asr
17:00 Maghrib
18:32 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

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21:00 London (BA)
21:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
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06:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GF)
12:00 Geneva, Zurich (SA)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:45 Istanbul, Damascus (RJ)
12:50 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in JLS

Belgian franc 74.3 / 74.7
Dutch guilder 13.2 / 13.7
Egyptian guinea 323 / 328.7
French franc 51.6 / 51.9
Iraqi dinar 583.2 / 592
Italian lire (for 100) 25.4 / 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100) 149.3 / 150.4
Kuwaiti dinar 1218.2 / 1224.5
Lebanese lira 90.2 / 91.7
Qatari riyal 1017.5 / 1026.2
Qatari riyal 97.1 / 97.6
Saudi riyal 103 / 103.6
Swiss franc 178.4 / 179.6
Syrian lira 62.1 / 62.8
U.A.E. dirham 96.5 / 97.1
U.K. sterling pound 545.6 / 548.9
U.S. dollar 355 / 357
W. German mark 146 / 146.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

It will be fair, with light and variable
winds. In Agaba winds will be northerly
moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 0/12
Agaba 4/18
Deserts 21/18
Jordan Valley 3/18

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 11, Agaba 17. Humidity read-
ings: Amman 45 per cent, Agaba 40 per
cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, fire 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Police headquarters 22900-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khal Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsiah 664171-4
Shamsiah Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital

SPORTS

3 major powers confirm '83 Universiade entry

The road to the 1984 Summer Olympics will be a full-blown dress rehearsal for the Los Angeles Olympics just 13 months later.

The seriousness with which the Americans, Soviets and Chinese view the World University Games is reflected in the vast numbers of athletes each will send to Edmonton. The Soviets and Americans each have committed 300 athletes to compete in all of the 10 disciplines. The final U.S. selections will be made at the National Championships just prior to the University Games. Coaches and managers for the U.S. team at Edmonton will be the same personnel who will direct U.S. athletes at the Olympics. The Soviet delegation to Edmonton will comprise nine world and Olympic champions in swimming, diving, and gymnastics. The 230 athletes attending from the Peoples Republic represent the

largest number of Chinese athletes to ever compete in an international Games outside of China.

Other countries which have formally agreed to send teams to Edmonton include Japan, Poland, Israel, Jordan, Australia, Senegal, Ghana, New Zealand, Tunisia and host Canada.

Edmonton residents have already begun various activities to welcome the World next summer. The city's Chinese Community has put together a committee of 300 persons to welcome and cater to the Chinese athletes and officials while similar plans are progressing for the Polish, Italian and German populace of Edmonton. The Italians were the first to reserve hotel space for 500 of the 300,000 visitors the Organising Committee anticipates will visit Alberta and attend the Games.

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England keeps alive hopes of qualifying for Series final

ADELAIDE (R) — Unpredictable England kept alive their hopes of qualifying for the World Series Cricket Cup final when they pulled off a crucial 14-run win over Australia in the triangular tournament here Sunday.

England scored 228 for six and limited Australia to 214 for seven in a match reduced to 47 overs because the home country failed to bowl the allotted 50 in the set time.

England's win provided a rare moment of satisfaction in a sequence of uneven performances typified by Saturday's effort here. They scored 296 for five and yet lost when New Zealand hit 297 for six—the record total in the Cup.

The three teams now have eight points each, but leaders New Zealand have three matches left, second-placed Australia two and England only one.

New Zealand will enhance their prospects of a place in the final if they beat Australia here Monday, but if any of the teams finish level on points the qualifying spots will be resolved by overall run rate.

England have scored at an average of 4.7 an over compared with New Zealand's 4.6 and Australia's 4.03.

England's success Sunday stemmed from improved out-cricketer and captain Bob Willis, who called a team meeting Saturday night at which he was the only one who spoke. "If we'd have fielded one third as well yesterday we'd have won easily."

England, who won the toss, made an uncertain start against fast bowlers Rodney Hogg and Geoff Lawson, who marked his return after injury by taking three for 27 in his 10 overs.

Lawson's first victim was Ian Botham, who again opened but went for 14, while Hogg bowled Chris Tavaré for 18 and Allan Lamb for two as England slipped to 70 for three.

David Gower and Derek Randall tilted the balance by putting on 106 for the fourth wicket in 70 minutes.

The prolific Gower again demonstrated his liking for a New Zealand attack he has already

struck for three cup hundreds by making top score of 77, while Randall hit 49.

Man of the Match Gower followed up by holding two superb catches to dismiss skipper Kim Hughes for four and Greg Chappell for 33.

Chappell and David Hookes, top scorers with 76, both fell to fast medium Robin Jackman, whose two for 36 in his 10 overs was a crucial contribution.

Australia were never on top of the asking rate and the job of making 29 from the last two overs with three wickets in hand was always too much for Lawson and Jeff Thomson.

Australia, fined \$3,000 for failing to bowl their 50 overs, have called up West Australian all-rounder Tom Hogan for Monday's match against New Zealand.

Hogan, a left arm spinner and middle order batsman, should add the flexibility Australia's attack needs, according to Hughes. He said Hogan was likely to replace Dennis Lillee or Kepler Wessels.

More rebels cricket series planned for next year, S. African paper reports

JOHANNESBURG (R) — With the much-publicised rebel West Indian cricket tour provoking a storm of protest, the Johannesburg Sunday Express reported that a bigger series, involving teams from England and the West Indies, is being planned for next year.

An English team under Graham Gooch broke the 12-year boycott of racially-segregated South Africa last year and was followed by a team from Sri Lanka. The English players were banned by their own authorities from test cricket for three years, the Sri Lankans barred from the game for 25 years and the West Indians suspended for life.

The Express quoted Ali Bacher, a board member of the South

African Cricket Union (SACU), as saying next year's tournament was definitely on.

It said the English and West Indian sides would include players already in South Africa. Several of the English rebel team have returned to play for provincial sides in South Africa this season.

The report also said agents for the SACU were trying to sign up stars from Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan for future series.

The Rebel West Indians will be hoping to strike quickly when play resumes on the third day of their four-day match against a South African XI Monday.

When bad light stopped play an hour early on the second day Saturday, South Africa were 209

for eight, still 58 runs behind the West African first innings 267.

But with the wicket expected to become easier, the West Indians will be eager to build a big lead in their second innings.

The South African first innings followed a similar pattern to that of the tourists with a middle-order batting recovery after early setbacks.

The home side lost three wickets for only eight runs but a gutsy 56 from captain Peter Kirsten and an elegant 73 from Graeme Pollock, revived their hopes.

They reached 199 for five but the loss of three quick wickets shortly before the close left the match wide open and the outcome will depend on the ability of the suspect West Indian batting to set the South Africans a difficult target on the final day.

Duran stops Cuevas in 4th

LOS ANGELES (R) — Roberto Duran of Panama kept his hopes of another World Boxing Championship alive Saturday night when he stopped Mexican Jose (Pipino) Cuevas with 36 seconds left in the fourth round of their scheduled 12-round bout.

The fight between the two former welterweight champions was fairly even until the fourth round, when Duran put Cuevas on the canvas twice.

Both times Cuevas rose, but after the second knockdown Cuevas' manager Lupe Sanchez asked that referee James Jen Kin stop the fight.

When the bout was halted the referee and one judge had Duran narrowly ahead. A second judge had the fight even.

Duran, whose record is now 75 victories and four defeats, said after the fight that he wanted a shot at World Boxing Association (WBA) junior middleweight champion Davey Moore of the United States.

Cuevas, whose record fell to 29-8, was never able to land a strong punch against Duran.

Moore's brutal left hook floors fellow American Guiden

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Champion Davey Moore unleashed a brutal left hook and right uppercut combination to knock out fellow American Gary Guiden in the fourth round of their World Boxing Association junior middleweight title bout Saturday.

The 23-year-old Moore, unbeaten in 12 professional fights, scored his ninth straight knockout in defending the 154-pound (69.8 kg) crown for the third time.

The knockout came after Guiden, 28, had pressured the champion with combinations of his own fired from close range.

The left hook dropped Guiden's guard and the follow-up right straightened him up. Then Guiden fell on his back, struggling to his feet just as referee Vincent Rainone counted him out.

"I had to let him wear himself out," said Moore, who weighed in at 153½ pounds (69.5 kg). "I heard him breathing hard. The left hook stoned him. He was open for a left hook."

The action was brisk throughout the fight though the champion never let Guiden, winner of 10 straight bouts, get comfortable in the ring.

Moore giggled, who danced and bounded around the ring in an effort to throw off the challenger's timing, said afterwards: "I wasn't even warmed up."

Ireland's Carey May records world's 7th fastest marathon time

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Carey May of Ireland won an international women's marathon race Sunday in two hours 29 minutes 23 seconds, the world's seventh fastest time.

The 23-year-old Irish student beat Charlotte Teske of West Germany, the favourite, by more than six minutes to become the ninth woman to finish a marathon in less than two hours 30 minutes.

"I'm very pleased. I bettered my previous best time by six minutes," she said afterwards.

Teske, 33, winner of last year's Boston Marathon, finished second in 2:35:44 with Kathryn Binn of Britain third in 2:37:01.

Teske and May shared the lead from the 13-kilometre (7.8 mile) mark, but May began to pull away after 15 kilometres (nine miles) to win easily.

Teske said: "I did not feel so good today so I slowed down from 13 kilometres. I just took a pace to finish the race."

Lendl, Vilas meet in WCT final

DETROIT (R) — Top seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina each dropped sets Saturday on their way to the final of the \$250,000 WCT winter finals here.

Lendl, whose recent form has vaulted him into contention for the world's number one ranking, defeated Kevin Curren of South Africa, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Vilas beat American Bill Scanlon, 6-3, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, to reach the final.

Despite his victory, Lendl felt he was not playing at the same level he did last week in New York, where he soundly defeated reigning number one Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe to capture the prestigious Masters tournament.

Lendl said his groundstrokes must be better if he is to win the \$125,000 first prize Sunday.

"I wasn't very happy about it today," said the 23-year-old Lendl. "I was missing too many balls from the baseline. I've got to hit my groundstrokes better. I'm hitting too short."

Curren said: "I have played them all in the last six months—Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe—and I'd have to say the way Lendl is hitting the ball, he's the best right now."

Mandlikova, Jaeger clash in \$100,000 tennis final

MARCO ISLAND, Florida (R) — Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia reached the final of a \$100,000 women's tennis tournament here Sunday by beating 15-year-old amateur Michelle Torres 6-4, 6-4 in an unusual match featuring 14 service breaks.

Mandlikova, the third seed, will play top-seeded Andrea Jaeger

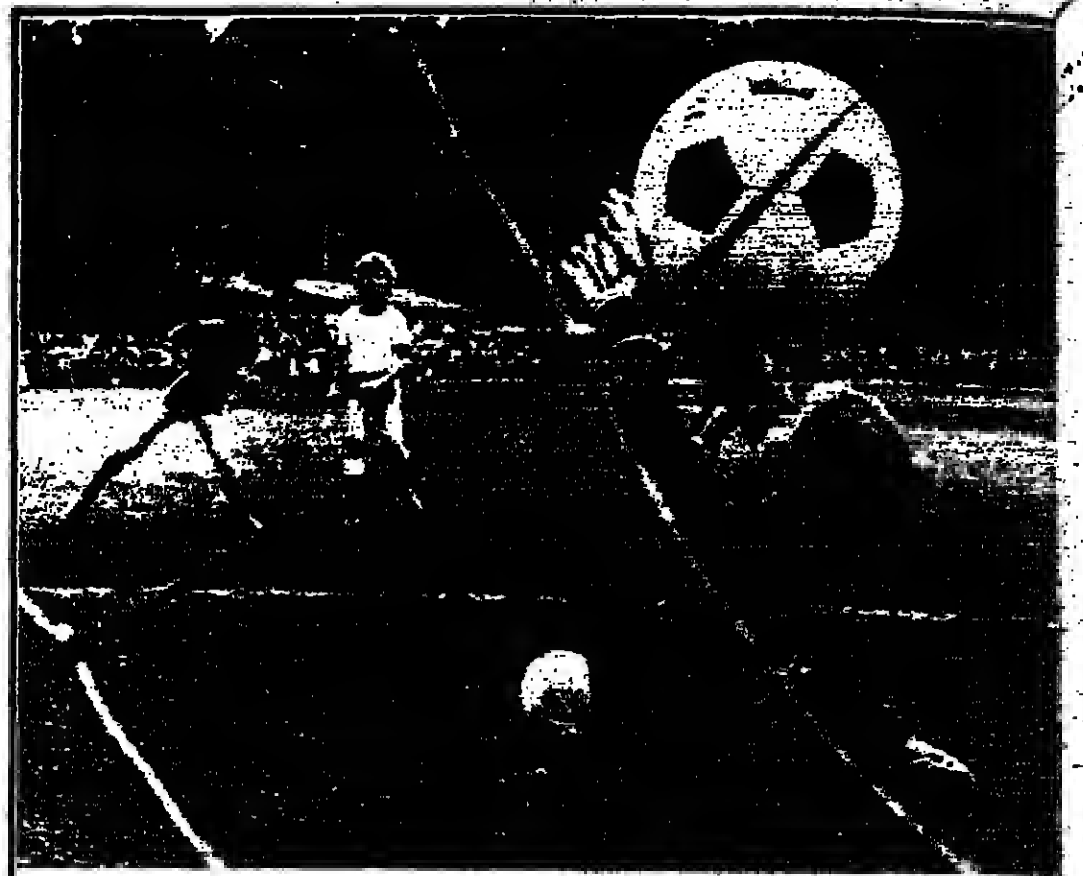
who overpowered unseeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary 6-3, 6-2 in the other semi-final.

Mandlikova, ranked eighth in the world by the Women's Tennis Association, holds a 5-4 career advantage over Jaeger, who is ranked third. The final will be their first meeting this year.

In the doubles, Jaeger and Mary Lou Piatek defeated Kathy Jordan and Paula Smith 1-6, 6-1, 7-6 to reach the final. They now face Wendy Turnbull and Rosie Casals who beat Kathy Horvath and Yvonne Vermaak 7-5, 6-2.

The fight will be the first under the WBC's new rule cutting championship bouts from 15 rounds to 12 to protect boxers.

Local boxing experts consider Orono, 24, who recovered his



THE YOUNGER THE BETTER:

Frankfurt-Main (INP) — "It can be said that the net installed by the German Soccer Federation to encourage new generations and selecting some to become prospective soccer stars is a very tight net that does not allow leakage of untested abilities through it," according to officials of the sports federation in the Federal Republic of Germany. Qualification tests for prospective talents take place at the village level, where youngsters between

12 and 14 years of age, are held. The qualification tests then move to big cities' vicinities, where prospective talents are recommended. If some are selected by the district's representatives, they receive an invitation to represent their states. Federal coaches, representing the German Soccer Federation, select their players through visits to student and youth camps organised by teams from the sixteen German states.

Clerc wins Hollywood classic

SAO PAULO (R) — Argentina's Jose Luis Clerc won his duel in the sun with Mats Wilander of Sweden to collect the \$36,000 first prize in the Hollywood classic tennis tournament near Sao Paulo Saturday.

After two keenly-fought sets, Wilander, 18, had to battle to remove Clerc on the way to last year's French Open title but later beat him more decisively in Barcelona.

Clerc has now won both their confrontations this year after eliminating Wilander in the first round of the recent U.S. Masters.

Despite excellent form in his semifinal victory over Belgian Bernard Boedeau, Clerc began badly, with his service inaccurate and plagued by double faults.

"I lost the first set because I served badly," he said afterwards. "Wilander is a player who doesn't make mistakes and I knew that my best chance was to use my serve to put him under pressure."

The result leaves the rivals with two wins against each other. Wilander, 18, had to battle to remove Clerc on the way to last year's French Open title but later beat him more decisively in Barcelona.

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But in the decisive second set Clerc took a grip on the match cheered on by a contingent of Argentine tourists in the crowd; the Sao Paulo seaside resort of Guarujá.

With Wilander fighting over point the set reached 5-5 before the number one seed held his service and then broke his rival's in 7-5.

The final set was a trial of endurance and Clerc won it. Against his sustained pounding Wilander's play became more erratic until at the end he seemed to be making almost no effort to place his dejecter returns.

Wilander, who beat Ecuador's Andres Gomez in the semifinal collected \$18,000.

Pakistani bowlers torment India

KARACHI, Pakistan (R) — Pakistan's quick bowlers continued to torment India on the opening day of the sixth and final cricket test here Sunday.

The Pakistani pace men, who have played a major part in giving their side an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the series, made India struggle to 188 for four at the close.

Captain Imran Khan snapped up two wickets, Tahir Naqqash and Mudassar Nazar took one each, while a delivery from Sarfraz Nawaz struck Drip Vengarkar on the left hand and forced him to retire hurt.

India's main resistance came from Ravi Shastri, who was brought in as an opener instead of Krishna Srikanth and survived a

missed chance to score a fighting, unbeaten 88 which included 10 fours.

Wicketkeeper Wasim Bari also had a notable day by holding three catches after India won the toss on a pitch helping the quicker bowlers.

Tahir made the initial breakthrough after a cautious start by India when he had skipper Sunil Gavaskar caught behind for five after an opening stand of 47 with Shastri.

Mobinder Amarnath, having made 19 out of 86, provided Wasim Bari with his second catch, this time off Imran, and Yashpal Sharma was caught behind off Imran for nine to make India 109 for three shortly after lunch.

Shastri took the total in 14 with Vengarkar, who had made 17 when he was injured and forced to go off 25 minutes before tea.

India, 153 for three at the interval, suffered another setback when medium pacer Mudassar bowled Gundappa Viswanath to 10 to make the score 178 for four.

All-rounder Kapil Dev, due next, was held back and wicketkeeper Syed Kirmani came in to play out the final phase with Shastri, who was missed on 73 by Javed Miandad.

Shastri's inclusion was India's only change, while Pakistan replaced batsman Majid Khan with Wasim Raja and brought in Tahir for left arm spinner Iqbal Qasim.

Orono of Venezuela defends WBC title under new rule

CARACAS (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) superflyweight champion Rafael Orono of Venezuela defends his title here Monday against seventh-ranked Panamanian Pedro Romero.

The fight will be the first under the WBC's new rule cutting championship bouts from 15 rounds to 12 to protect boxers.

Local boxing experts consider Orono, 24, who recovered his

crown two months ago by knocking out South Korea's Chul Ho Kim, the favourite. He has won 26 fights, with one draw and only one defeat.

He first won the title in February 1980 beating South Korean Sung Heum Lee on points. After defending it successfully six times, he lost it to Chul Ho Kim a year ago but regained it last November.

Breiner not so badly injured

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — West German soccer club Bayern Munich said Sunday their midfielder Paul Breitner is not as seriously injured as at first feared, and he could be back in action by the weekend.

The club reported on Friday that Breitner had torn a thigh muscle and would be out for up to six weeks. But club officials now say the muscle is only strained and that he may be on the substitutes bench for Saturday's home match against Karlsruhe.

The news will boost Bayern's title prospects after they moved within one point of leaders Hamburg following Saturday's 5-3 win over Dusseldorf.

Hamburg lost 3-2 to Werder Bremen, their first League defeat in more than a year.

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ECONOMY

China registers record surplus

PEKING (R) — China registered a record \$4.6 billion trade surplus last year following a marked decline in imports and a small rise in exports, according to preliminary official figures released Saturday.

The figure was more than three times the \$1.4 billion surplus announced in October for 1981, and with China's considerable invisible earnings from services should mean an even bigger balance of payments surplus, according to foreign economists.

The government-run Economic Daily, quoting preliminary working statistics from the ministry of foreign trade, said imports fell by 12.8 per cent in 1982 to \$17 billion, while exports rose by 3.5 per cent to \$21.6 billion.

The big surplus was in line with forecasts by foreign economists, who were expecting a drop in imports as a delayed effect of China's economic retrenchment programme launched in 1979.

This policy change prompted cancellation or renegotiation of several major foreign contracts for heavy industrial equipment.

It brought a halt to the large-scale purchase of fully operational plant advocated by the government of former party chairman Mr. Hua Guofeng, who has since been purged and criticised for setting over-ambitious economic targets.

The trade surplus has already

led to rapid growth in China's foreign exchange reserves, which more than doubled in the 12 months to last September to \$9.23 billion.

The figures have prompted cautious optimism among Western businessmen in Peking, many of whom have been gloomy during the four-year period of economic readjustment, that prospects for exports to China might at last be picking up.

China announced late last year that it planned to increase imports by one quarter in 1983 and Premier Zhao Ziyang recently unveiled a long-overdue 1981-1985 economic plan that provides for imports to grow faster than exports and a \$1 billion yuan (\$2.5 billion) trade deficit in 1983.

But the sharp fall in imports last year meant China's total foreign trade decreased by \$1.8 billion to \$39.6 billion in 1982, a fall of 4.4 per cent after an unusually rapid annual growth rate of nearly 30 per cent in the previous three years.

China's official press said that "taking into account price reductions on the international market," the rise in exports was in fact nearly nine per cent instead of 3.5 per cent.

The New China News Agency made no mention of the 12.8 per cent fall in imports reported in the Economic Daily.

It said instead that import vol-

ume was "roughly equivalent to that of 1981, taking into account price reductions".

Income from construction projects and services abroad, which include the export of Chinese labour to the Middle East and elsewhere, totalled \$590 million last year, a big increase over 1981, the agency said.

Meanwhile China announced the total value of its aid to developing countries for the first time Sunday, saying it had risen by nearly one quarter last year to 1,050 million yuan (\$541 million).

The official Economic Daily, quoting figures from the ministry of foreign economic relations and trade, said China gave 24.1 per cent more aid in 1982 than in 1981, giving a figure of 846 million yuan (\$436 million) for 1981.

The paper gave no further details, but said China had fulfilled its foreign aid agreements "despite its own financial difficulties".

Although it has never before given figures, China has admitted that it cut aid to other Third World countries after the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976. His successors apparently felt the money was badly needed at home but the figures show that the trend stopped in 1981.

China's biggest single project abroad was building a railway between Tanzania and Zambia during the civil war in Rhodesia,

Turkmen meets Genscher today

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy flies to West Germany Sunday for talks on Turkey's troubled relations with the European Community and the issue of Turkish workers in West Germany, officials said.

Monday, Mr. Turkmen will meet West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, also acting in his present capacity as president of the Community Council of Ministers.

Turkey, which has an 18-year-old association agreement with the Common Market, is angry over the community's continued refusal to release more than \$600 million of aid approved last year but held up because of misgivings over military rule in Ankara.

The two sides are also at odds over the level of Turkish textile exports to the Community.

But West German bilateral economic aid worth some 400 million marks (\$165 million), held up last year, was released following the adoption of a new constitution last October.

Subroto ends Gulf talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto left the Gulf Sunday after talks on the OPEC crisis as the region's oil ministers pondered price cuts to boost flagging output.

Dr. Subroto delivered messages from President Suharto to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, which diplomatic sources said they understood urged the Gulf states to delay any oil price cuts.

The talks followed the failure of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers to agree in an emergency meeting last week in Geneva on sharing out the glutted market to defend the group's \$34 reference price.

Oil ministers from OPEC members in the Gulf have been in constant touch since the Geneva meeting, debating the benefits and risks of making what would be the first cut in the key price since the OPEC states took control of their own oil marketing a decade ago, informed oil sources said Sunday.

The authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) increased speculation of a price

cut when it reported over the weekend that the present price was no longer viable.

The Nicosia-based newsletter said a price cut by Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies seemed likely within a month and that they would be happy with a \$4 a barrel reduction.

OPEC is facing what ministers have labelled its worst ever crisis as some members — the industry singles out Iran and Libya — undercut prices to grab a bigger share of the market.

But Gulf oil analysts said Sunday that the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, and his colleagues, whose countries have seen production slump as they defended OPEC prices, were hesitant about making any cut that might trigger a price war.

A cut to \$30 a barrel would knock about \$25 billion a year off OPEC's income and intensify pressure on the poorer members to undercut the new price.

Imminent emergency talks on prices were widely expected and the Saudi newspaper Al Riyadh has said Gulf oil and finance ministers were expected to meet King Fahd early this week.

French companies urged to go public

PARIS — A drive to encourage more private companies to go public has been mounted by France's socialist government together with the country's bourse authorities, in a bid to improve the finances of the corporate sector.

Next month M. Jacques Delors, the finance minister — a leading figure in attempts to wake up the country's long-somnolent capital markets — will formally inaugurate an unlisted securities market in Paris, closely modelled on the scheme introduced in London two years ago.

The aim, according to M. Yves Flornoy, the chairman of the Paris Stockbrokers' Association, is to tempt French companies away from their traditional preference for financial obscurity.

Entry qualifications for the market — to which M. Flornoy hopes to attract at least 30 companies over the next two years — will be undemanding.

Company proprietors who had previously fought shy of a bourse quotation for fear of losing their independence will have to offer no more than 10 per cent of their shares to the public (the same as on

the USM) in London) rather than the 25 per cent which was previously the minimum.

Introduction costs will be kept as low as possible with reduced bureaucracy.

And, unlike the Paris Bourse's previous attempt to encourage fresh blood (it set up in 1977 a "waiting room" for companies preparing a full bourse quotation), there will be no obligation for companies to seek full entry to the stock exchange after three years.

French patrons have never been enthusiastic about wading out from the traditional shallows of family ownership and selling their shares to the public.

Only about 2 per cent of French companies are quoted on the country's stock markets — one of the long-standing causes of the severe under-capitalisation of many concerns.

The socialist government cut into the importance of the Paris Bourse by nationalising key private industries and banks last year.

The move deprived the stock exchange of some of its glamour

stocks and wiped some FF30 billion (\$4.5 billion) off total share capitalisation, reducing it to about FF20 billion.

Since then, the government has taken steps to suggest that it is, nevertheless, well-disposed to the stock market.

The new Delors measures to stimulate equity investment through tax incentives, replacing and slightly widening the previous regulations introduced by M. Rene Monory, the former finance minister, in 1978, have been voted a hit by the stockbroking community.

The new "share savings account" brought in on Jan. 1 under the Delors scheme allows individuals tax deductions amounting to 25 per cent of their net share purchases a year, up to a ceiling of FF7,000 annually, or FF14,000 for a married couple.

The details were altered slightly during passage through the national assembly late last year.

Originally, the plan was to give concessions of 20 per cent up to a ceiling of FF10,000.

But a generally favourable view of the new moves, the ample amount of liquidity on offer, and the strength of Wall Street, have combined to give the stock market a solid 1983 start.

The CAC general stock market index, which rose only a laggardly 1 per cent last year, has risen a further 2 per cent so far in the new year, while the more narrowly-

based Trend index has gained more than 4 per cent.

Ironically, the socialist's schemes to boost share purchases have attracted some envy from the other side of the Channel.

Late last year, Britain's Unit Trust Association for its tax concessions to be introduced along French lines, to increase equity investment in the UK.

To show that ideas can flow in both directions, M. Flornoy makes no bones about admitting that the stimulus for the unlisted securities market has come from the London stock exchange's venture.

He says that French companies have to be taught to abandon the old proverb equating happiness with secrecy ("Pour vivre heureux, vivons cachés").

Bringing shares to the market can help companies preserve their independence, he argues, by allowing strengthening of capital bases, and giving impetus to financial planning.

Additionally, the government's wealth tax may act as an incentive for some company owners to sell off their shares to raise ready cash, he argues.

When the unlisted securities scheme starts up on Feb. 1, some 21 companies already in a special "waiting room" section will transfer to the new market.

M. Flornoy numbers the potential candidates for the new sector at 400 to 600, mainly companies in the preferred capitalisation

range of FF50 million to FF100 million.

Two companies — Zodiac, the rubber group, and Sodexho, the catering chain — are already known to be planning early entry, while another 10 are said to be studying the possibility.

If no more than 30 fresh concerns join up over the next two years, declares M. Flornoy, the project can be considered a failure.

As part of additional efforts to beef up the importance of the Paris share market — the size of which M. Flornoy has compared in the past to that of Kuala Lumpur — the Paris Bourse authorities plan to unify the "cash" and "term" markets by the end of this year.

Continuous trading from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. using computers is set to be introduced experimentally next year and to become operational in 1985.

As for this year, M. Flornoy ascribes the buoyant start on the Paris Bourse not to the economic environment — where he criticises the government for continuing to hold down prices and profits — but to moves to correct an imbalance of holdings in investors' portfolios.

Many portfolio managers have reduced the proportion of French equities in their security portfolios to 10 per cent or 20 per cent — the rest being bonds (where turnover on the Paris Bourse last year was

three times that in shares) and foreign equities.

This means a shortage of shares to come on to the market — which helps explain why the recent rights issues, amounting by Paris standards to a wave, have failed to disturb the bourse.

Farly to get round the government's dividend controls, which are lifted only for companies increasing capital by at least 10 per cent, a stream of concerns has recently announced capital rises, including Moët-Hennessy, the diversified champagne company, Skis Rossignol, the sports equipment group, BSN-Gervais Danone, the foods concern, and Compagnie Generale des Eaux, the diversified water group.

M. Flornoy says that last year's total of new share issues of FF2.7 billion was not satisfactory.

This year he hopes for a figure of FF5 billion — equivalent to 2.5 per cent of bourse capitalisation, compared with averages of 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent on other international stock exchanges, on his assessments.

All the same, the amount of new capital raised in share issues will still look puny compared with the placing power of the Paris bond market, where new issues leapt in 1982 to FF154 billion from FF107 billion in 1981, and look set to forge further ahead in 1983.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is excellent for making plans to expand your activities, personal interests and gain more benefits. Be sure to compliment others if and when it is deserved.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to discuss new ideas with associates. Any delays should be accepted philosophically. Take needed exercise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan your affairs on a more satisfying basis and have more security. A new contact could give you good suggestions.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Have talks with partners so you can take advantage of a new situation that arises. Analyze your progress in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Stop putting off tasks at hand and gain more profits. Take treatments to improve health and appearance.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Jump into regular routines without delay and get much accomplished, whether of a business or personal nature.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more willing to compromise at home for the sake of harmony. Study projects that could give you added income.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are now able to get the support of associates in a new project you have in mind. Use extreme care in motion today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Analyze your financial status and find better ways of adding to abundance. Listen to what an expert has to suggest.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go after your aims in a most positive way and gain excellent results. Strive for increased happiness. Be poised.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take steps to improve the quality of your life. Let your conversation with others be quiet and cultured.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Sociability is the keynote today and much can be accomplished. You are able to gain a personal aim at this time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good day to gain the respect of higher-ups who can give you the support you need. Many benefits can come your way now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can comprehend matters of great importance, so be sure to give the best education you can afford. One here who will have a great interest in religious matters. A sports-minded person in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

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"There's a new movie on called 'Gidget Gets Old, Fat and Dumpy!'"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RACCK

RYBIN

NOGIBB

BELFEE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

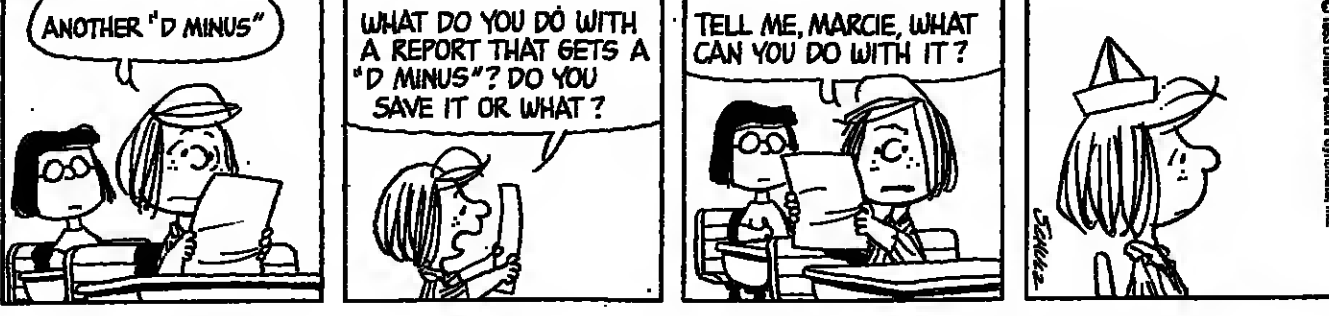
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHUTE SCARY KOWTOW BOUNTY

Answer: That new frozen food shop has the best meals... YOU EVER "THAW"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

by James & Phyllis Barrick

ACROSS

1 Plague

5 Barely sufficient

10 — credia (string game)

14 Court proceedings

15 She-demon

16 Common complaint

17 Great

19 Read with care or in haste

20 Stud

21 Part of London

23 Rye fungus

25 Releases

26 Lack

29 Ancient Greek coin

31 Kind of daisy

32 Prouette

33 Work on a farm

36 Gent

37 Pier charge

40 Drone or worker

41 Short jacket

43 Certain vehicles

44 Rodents

46 Belvedere

48 Threadlike parts

49 "Silas —"

51 Stage of life

53 Disturbs, in a way

55 Withdrew

59 Silvery fabric

60 Excessive

62 Season

63 Leave off

64 Small bottle

65 Narrow comb. form

66 Sniggle

67 Term in philosophy

22 Costa del —

24 Coffure feature

26 Prescribed portion

27 Egress

28 Letter of a kind

30 Bent

32 Strike-breaker

34 Knowing look

35 Diminished by

36 Too fastidious

39 Show

42 Chinese cotton fabric

45 Note

47 Zaidor or Tappan

48 Tributary

49 Fountain orders

50 Expect in time

52 Uneven

54 Pintail duck

56 Platform

57 Greek letters

58 Printing term

61 — de mer

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

1 Course

2 Lover of Narcissus

3 Remnant

4 Certain workshop

5 Cutter

6 Monte —

7 Gallic friend

8 Musee's number

9 Hanger-on

10 Exercise

11 Within reach

12 Title for Macbeth

13 Forward

19 Rushed

WORLD

Indian ministers take new posts as part of reshuffle

NEW DELHI (R) — Another Indian minister Sunday announced he was quitting Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's cabinet in her government reshuffle.

In the most senior change so far, Shipping and Transport Minister C.M. Stephen said he was resigning to take over as one of the five general secretaries of Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party.

Four of the five general secretaries handed in their resignations on Thursday to enable Mrs. Gandhi to start a reorganisation of her party in the wake of big election defeats at the beginning of January.

She announced a government reshuffle Saturday, but stopped short of major changes predicted by many commentators.

Indian newspapers said more changes could be on the way. Saturday night the minister of state for non-conventional energy sources, C.P.N. Singh, said he was leaving the government. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said he was likely to be given an important party post.

Indian newspapers Sunday gave a generally cool reception to the cabinet changes, the eighth reshuffle since Mrs. Gandhi came back to power in January 1980.

The Statesman newspaper described them as unspectacular and the Indian Express said the reshuffle was feeble.

In a front-page editorial, the Times of India said that after all the political activity of the past few days, when the entire cabinet offered to resign to allow government changes, the reshuffle was an anti-climax.

Popular expectations of major surgery had been aroused, the Times said, and the people were now bound to feel greatly disappointed.

"From her actions it would appear that Mrs. Gandhi no longer possesses her old sure touch," the Daily commented.

Campaigning for New Delhi seat stepped up

NEW DELHI (R) — Political parties stepped up campaigning Sunday for key elections in the Indian capital next Saturday with the ruling Congress (I) Party battling to redeem its image after big defeats in recent state elections.

The elections on Feb. 5 have acquired greater than normal significance because of the Congress (I) defeats in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and are being seen as a barometer of support for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Giant posters of Mrs. Gandhi have sprung up across Delhi and a Congress (I) poster and press campaign is highlighting the number of jobs and new roads it has brought the capital.

But the result could be decided by a theme as basic as the price of eggs, which the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is using to highlight its claim that Congress (I) has wasted funds on prestige projects instead of meeting basic needs.

The BJP, which draws its main support from middle-class Hindus, has contrasted the millions of dollars spent on the Asian games here last November with the price of a dozen eggs, which it said had risen 16 per cent this year.

It has said the funds should have been used to alleviate poverty. Around 200 million of India's 680 million people live below the poverty line.

In the 1980 general elections the price of onions played an important role in Mrs. Gandhi's return to power.

Opposition to Mrs. Gandhi is split in Delhi with the Janata Party, a five-member left front and the BJP campaigning for seats in the 56-member metropolitan council and a 100-seat municipal corporation.

13 rescued, 7 dead in Singapore cable car accident

SINGAPORE (R) — Army helicopters flying in darkness and high winds winched 13 people to safety early Sunday from cable cars left dangling more than 70 metres above the sea after an accident.

At least seven people were killed when two other cars plunged into the sea after an oil rig mounted on a ship hit the steel cables of the two-kilometre overhead system linking Singapore and the resort island of Sentosa.

The helicopter rescue was approved only after six hours of assessments of the risks, police said. The last tourists lifted to safety had sat in the crippled cars for more than 10 hours.

Police said 13 people were rescued from five cars. They said earlier the number was 14.

The only survivor from the two cars which fell into the sea was a three-year-old Malaysian Sikh boy who was thrown clear and picked up from the water. He was taken to hospital with severe head injuries and was reported in critical condition.

"The two helicopters involved in the rescue had to approach very carefully because the downward wind caused by their rotor blades kept swaying the cables," said a police spokesman.

The dead were two Americans, three Australians and two Malaysians, police said. They withheld names until next of kin were informed.

The search for any more bodies in the busy sea lane was called off Sunday. Police said they believed navy frogmen had found all the bodies, though they added that no count was kept of passengers boarding the cars.

One of those saved, Stephen Wells, 22, a New Zealand serviceman, said: "It was a gut wrenching experience for the first 15 minutes..."

"But after a while, we got to laughing and joking to keep ourselves from panicking. When the fellow (helicopter winchman) came around and put a sling around me, I was a little shaky."

Fellow serviceman Allan Brown, 20, said: "When it started, our cable car swayed backwards and forwards, obviously out of control. But our greatest problem was that we just didn't know what was going on to help us."

Tourist Jean Gilliland, 35, from Los Angeles, who was among the last to be rescued, said: "The car seemed to fall and bounce up again. We were tossed about. I was very afraid when the cars swayed quite a bit during the rescue."

The Singapore government ordered an inquiry into the accident, the first involving the nine-year-old cableway which is owned by the state Port of Singapore Authority (PSA) and a private company.

Police said the oil rig became entangled with the overhead system, shortly before the cable cars were due to stop for the night, and although the steel cables did not snap, the impact dislodged the clamps of two cars and paralysed the others.

2 of 8 missing newsmen in Peru discovered dead

LIMA (R) — Peruvian police have discovered the bodies of two of the eight reporters who disappeared while seeking on-the-spot coverage of leftist guerrilla violence in the military-controlled province of Ayacucho.

Police in the provincial capital, Ayacucho, 375-kilometre south-east of Lima, said a patrol had discovered the bullet-ridden bodies along with those of six peasants near the Andean village of Uchacachi. The fate of the other six reporters was not known.

The police blamed the killings on the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Lighted Path) guerrilla group, whose activities in Ayacucho and the neighbouring provinces of Apurimac and Huancavelica led the government to impose military rule and declare a state of emergency there five weeks ago.

The dead men were identified as Jorge Luis Mendivil, a reporter with the Lima daily El Observador, and Pedro Sanchez Gavidia, a photographer with the leftist daily El Diario.

The eight journalists were officially declared missing Saturday, some 72 hours after they disappeared.

Police said searches by ground patrols backed by helicopters were continuing for the other six reporters.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♦ K J 5 4

♦ 10 8 6

♦ 8 5

♦ A 8 7 6

WEST EAST

♦ A 8 6 ♦ 3 2

♦ K J 3 2 ♦ Void

♦ 2 ♦ K Q J 7 6 4 3

♦ Q J 9 5 ♦ 10 4 3

SOUTH

♦ Q 10 9 7

♦ A Q 7 5 4

♦ A 10

♦ K 2

The bidding:

West North East South

Pass Pass 4 0 4 ♡

Double Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♠.

Trump Coup Tommy had been showing his usual form at the bridge club — his bidding was straight out of a horror story and he had continually found double-dummy ways to convert ten tricks to nine. But the pleasure he obtained from this hand made up for any deficiency in his score.

Few sane players would consider a bid of four hearts on Tommy's cards. Those who did elect to compete would choose a double. That would have led to the completely hopeless contract of four spades. Not that four hearts seemed any better —

you or we would probably have been happy to settle for down two when we got our first look at dummy. But not Tommy — he was in his element.

He won the first trick in hand with the ace of diamonds and, warned by the double that nothing good was likely to happen in the trump suit, he cashed the ace and king of clubs and ruffed a club in his hand. His aim was to score as many of his low trumps as possible by ruffing. Next came a low spade to dummy's jack, and the last club was ruffed. Declarer exited with the queen of spades.

To avoid being end played, West won the ace of spades and exited with his last spade. Declarer and dummy were each down to three trumps, a spade and a heart, while West still had all five trumps. West was about to learn what people meant when they said that too much of a good thing can be bad.

Tommy led a spade, and West was forced to ruff. He had nothing but trumps to return, and dummy's eight won the trump lead. This time declarer led dummy's diamond. West was again forced to ruff and now he had to lead away from his king of trumps into declarer's A-Q tenace. So Tommy racked up ten tricks — two spades, a diamond, two clubs, two hearts and three trumps!

A routine hand for Tommy!

Attenborough's 'Gandhi' gets 5 Golden Globes

LOS ANGELES (R) — The Anglo-Indian film "Gandhi" led the field at the Hollywood foreign press association Golden Globe awards ceremony Saturday night, winning five prizes that included two for the man in the title role.

Ben Kingsley, 39, was voted best dramatic actor and also best male star of the year. "Gandhi" was also voted the best foreign film, Richard Attenborough the best director, and John Briley's script the best screen play.

The award for best dramatic film went to "E.T., The Extra Terrestrial," in the televised ceremony here. Meryl Streep was voted best dramatic actress for her performance in "Sophie's Choice".

Dustin Hoffman won the Golden Globe for best comedy actor for his role as a man impersonating a woman in "Tootsie", and Julie Andrews was voted best comedy actress for her role as a woman who plays a man impersonating a woman in "Victor/Victoria".

Southern Africa receives worldwide attention finally

MASERU, Lesotho (R) — The international community has rallied behind black southern African states significantly in the past few days in their struggle against perceived South African aggression.

South Africa's black neighbours have long complained that the outside world has shown little sympathy or understanding for their complaints that the white-ruled republic is waging a regional war to destabilise them and create a buffer of chaos and poverty around its northern borders.

But at the third annual meeting of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and its economic and political backers in Lesotho on Thursday and Friday, the visitors expressed unanimous and unprecedented condemnation of South Africa's activities in the region.

Twenty-nine governments from the Americas, Europe, Asia and Africa and 23 world aid organisations joined the SADCC in calling on South Africa to stop undermining its neighbours. And the Western powers promised considerable funds for development despite violence in key SADCC nations.

"The conference strongly condemned deliberate interference by South Africa... and called for the immediate cessation of such interference," the final communiqué said.

It was the strongest condemnation by a SADCC-donor meeting since Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe and Tanzania formed the organisation in 1980 to reduce a colonial legacy of economic dependence on South Africa.

The region has since become steadily more insecure with insurgent and South African attacks on targets in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The SADCC council of ministers cited the destruction of fuel storage facilities at Beira in Mozambique on Dec. 9, a South African commando raid on Maseru which killed 42 people on the same day and sabotage at Angola's second biggest dam on Jan. 17 which, according to Angolan officials, killed 10 men and flooded a wide area.

It said these raids appeared deliberately timed to disrupt the Maseru conference. The statement was drawn up too early to include the bombing of a Danish-funded water supply project on the outskirts of Maseru a few hours before the talks opened, but the Lesotho government blamed Pretoria.

South Africa has always denied SADCC accusations, saying violence and disorder are the result of incompetent black rule.

But even delegates from the U.S. and Britain, which have close ties with the republic, were talking openly in the conference corridors of South African destabilisation.

One prominent Briton said privately he believed the 60 million people of the SADCC region, with its vast stores of minerals and tracts of arable land, could develop rapidly "if only South Africa would change its destabilisation policy."

Edgard Pisani, commissioner for development for the European Community, told the conference the republic had put itself beyond the pale internationally. He told reporters public opinion was building daily in Europe for some concrete action.

Ghana's decision to reopen Togo border speeds up alien exodus

LOME (R) — An exodus of deported foreigners from Nigeria seems certain to speed up Sunday since Ghana has relented and reopened its land border with Togo.

Tens of thousands of people massed at ports throughout West Africa waiting for ships can now join the fleets of trucks, buses, taxis and motorcycles driving along the coast road.

The streets of Lome, the Togolese capital, were packed with vehicles Saturday night waiting to cross into Ghana when the border point at Aflao opens Sunday.

The frontier was closed by the Accra government four months ago to foil smugglers, but Ghana Saturday ordered it be reopened for 12 hours a day to ease the refugees' misery.

2 million expelled

Nigeria's decision to expel at

short notice two million unskilled illegal immigrants, half of them Ghanaians, took other governments by surprise and has stretched relief agencies.

Skilled people, like carpenters, electricians and plumbers, have another month to leave, but the unskilled have to be out of Nigeria by Monday.

Ghana, Togo and Benin have set up emergency reception centres for their nationals, who emigrated to Nigeria, the richest black African nation, in search of work. Aid organisations say there have been outbreaks of disease.

The problems are greatest in Ghana and Chad, the arid country to Nigeria's north damaged by nearly 20 years of civil war.

Chadian officials say up to 700,000 of their nationals could be living in Nigeria, most of them likely to be there illegally.

Ghanaians were also drawn in huge numbers to wealthy Nigeria, another Anglophone country, and were ready to work for less than the minimum wage.

No explanation yet

The Nigerian government has yet to explain why it is expelling the illegal workers but the country has been hit by recession as oil sales have slumped.

Ghana is also in trouble, however, hit by plunging cocoa sales, years of mismanagement and political instability. The job market there is even tighter than when the emigrants left.

Under the conventions of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), people can move from one country to another for 90 days before needing a residence permit.

Chinese warned against results of disregarding birth control policies

PEKING (R) — China Sunday warned its one billion people that if every couple continued to have two children instead of one, its population would not stop growing until it reached 1.8 billion in the year 2025.

All national newspapers carried a report from the national family planning committee explaining the pressing economic reasons behind the government's strict one-couple, one-child birth control regulations.

It said the policy under which people are criticised and fined for having more than one child and having more than two is virtually illegal was the only way for the world's most populous nation to stabilise its size at around 1.2 billion by the end of the century.

In a separate official report, the English-language weekly Beijing (Peking) Review conceded that the tough birth control measures had resulted in rare cases of the killing of baby girls by couples who wanted sons instead.

It said this was distressing and blamed it on "feudal ideas nurtured by a feudal system thousands of years old" — in other words, Confucianism, the state religion which taught male superiority and still shapes the thinking of most Chinese.

"For many centuries the concept of men being superior to women remained deep-rooted in people's minds," the magazine said.

"A woman's failure to produce male offspring to carry on the family name was condemned, more often than not, as the greatest filial impiety."

As a result many couples still felt unfulfilled without a son and the new family planning policy has made it no longer possible to carry on having babies until they had a boy.

"In their keen desire to have sons, some men torment their wives after they give birth to daughters, and, worse still, kill the baby girls through neglect or outright murder," the magazine said.

But law enforcement had recently been tightened up, it said, and one worker for example had been jailed for 13 years in Manchuria for killing his infant daughter.

A campaign was being conducted among China's 800 million peasants to educate them in the virtues of daughters and to encourage men to live with their bride's parents instead of the old tradition of doing it the other way round, it added.

Annual U.N. human rights study to be opened today

By Tom Heneghan

GENEVA (R) — Human rights in Poland, political kidnappings in Latin America and summary executions around the world all come under international scrutiny during the United Nations human rights commission meeting opening here Monday.

An unfinished report on rights in Poland promises to spark off some heated East-West debate during the six-week session of the commission, the main U.N. body in the human rights field.

Debates on Guatemala and El Salvador should also produce clashes, Western diplomats said, as the United States tries to defend the governments of the two countries against what it considers to be biased criticism by the United Nations.

In addition to these and other national reports, the 43-nation commission will study reports on such questions as political abductions, executions and torture.

Prodded by the U.S., Ireland and the Netherlands, it will also consider how the commission's 1981 declaration on eliminating religious discrimination could be implemented.

The Polish fiasco

Last year's stormy session over Soviet bloc objections and approved a call for an inquiry into human rights in Poland. This would have been the first such inquiry into an East European state in the 36 years of the commission's existence.

Poland immediately branded the resolution — passed 19 to 13 with 10 abstentions — as illegal and Warsaw let it be known it would not cooperate with a proposed fact-finding mission.

Faced with this refusal, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar waited until December before naming a representative, Hugo Gobbi of Argentina, to lead the inquiry.

But since Warsaw would have rejected any visa application, the U.N. did not try to send him and two research aides on the planned week-long visit to Poland, U.N. officials said.

Western delegates now expect a report "made up mostly of press clippings and U.N. documents," as one put it, and have agreed to press for a renewal of the investigation's mandate so the fact-finding mission can take place.

Communist states argued last year that a temporary suspension of certain rights in Poland could hardly be compared with the mass

Polish church wants amnesty to pave way for papal visit

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Roman Catholic church leaders Sunday called on the Communist authorities to declare an amnesty for those convicted under martial law to create favourable conditions for a planned visit by the Pope this summer.

An episcopal letter being read in churches throughout Poland said the Pope would arrive on June 18 but added: "We expect from the civil authorities that in order to create the necessary conditions for the holy father's visit they will declare an amnesty."

Diplomatic observers here said the wording of the letter indicated strong church commitment to an amnesty as part of the discussions on the visit, but it was not clear whether this was a church condition for it going ahead as planned.

The letter indicated confidence on the episcopate's part that the visit would go ahead as planned, saying that "with great joy" preparations were being started.

Church sources said that after discussions with the government it had been tentatively agreed that the Pope would visit Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow, Czestochowa and maybe Lublin.

He would probably not be going to Gdansk, the northern port where the independent trade union Solidarity, which was strongly backed by the church, was born in the summer of 1980.

The sources said the Pope had wanted to visit the port, which is also the home town of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, but the authorities had been against this both for its symbolic and possible social impact.

The sources said the Pope's pilgrimage, the second to his homeland, will probably last about one week. In the southern city of Czestochowa he will attend celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the arrival there of the Black Madonna icon, Poland's holiest symbol.

Government officials have denied speculation in some Western media that the visit, already postponed last summer because of martial law, may be called off again.

The government says about 1,500 people are being held, either awaiting trial or already convicted, for violations of martial law.

The authorities have said they do not intend to declare an amnesty at this stage, but have offered to consider individual clemency pleas.

Fuel leak grounds new space shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — Engineers at the Kennedy Space Centre have discovered the source of a fuel leak that has delayed the maiden voyage of the new space shuttle Challenger. The leak of hydrogen fuel, detected in a test-firing of the craft's three engines last December, was caused by a 1.8-cm-long crack in the combustion manifold of the number-one engine, officials said.

The engine will be replaced and officials said they would not announce a new launch date until final tests were performed.

7 Pakistanis die in clash about saint

KARACHI (R) — Seven people were killed and three seriously wounded when followers of a Muslim saint opened fire on another group that refused to accept his holy status, Pakistan Press International news agency reported. The incident occurred near Badin, 265 kilometres from here, in Sindh province, where several hundred Muslim saints have millions of followers, the agency said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fractured water pipe floods central Cairo

CAIRO (R) — A water main, fractured by workers building an underground railway, flooded part of central Cairo Sunday and sent water lapping towards the museum housing the legendary treasures of King Tutankhamen. The water gushed out 30 cm deep over traffic-choked Tahrir Square. Hundreds of cars, buses and trucks were stranded while pedestrians fled to overhead walkways. The flood rolled up to the edge of the Nile Hilton Hotel and to the road nearby in which is located the Egyptian museum, home of Egypt's most prized ancient relics. Officials at the museum said there seemed no immediate danger to exhibits.

Dacca releases 3 student leaders

DACCA (R) — Three student leaders arrested last week and accused of organising an anti-government demonstration were freed Saturday night after they were pardoned by the Bangladesh military authorities, the official news agency BSS reported Sunday. The agency quoted a government announcement as saying the students, from Dacca University, were released in order to create a better academic atmosphere. They represent the students' front of the left-wing JSD (National Socialist) Party and were arrested on Wednesday after a demonstration calling for an end to the 10-month-old military government of Lt.-Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

Snake-sitter tries to better old record

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A snake-sitter trying to better his own endurance record said he would attempt to carry on despite a puff adder bite that could cause him to lose his arm. Austin Stevens, alone in a small cage with 24 dangerous snakes, was bitten while making his bed on the 38th day of his attempt to better a 52-day marathon endured in 1980. "If I can stick it out I will try to break my own record," he said, although doctors said the bite could cause him to lose his left arm if gangrene sets in. They have tried to persuade him to leave the cage at Hartbeespoort snake park, and said they could give him nothing for the pain after he developed an allergy and fainted when given medication.

Bomb hoax causes panic in Orlando

ORLANDO, Florida (R) — A bomb hoax forced the evacuation of 500 people from the main terminal at Orlando international airport Saturday. A 23-year-old man claimed to have a bomb in his flight bag, but surrendered to police after the evacuation. There were no explosives in the bag. A source at the airport, which is the main arrival point for the Disney World entertainment complex, said the man was upset because his mother "didn't love him any more."

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